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# THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

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APRIL 1, 1925

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## Library Book Outlook

In Fiction there is little of outstanding importance this fortnight. Some of the best offerings of the spring, in this field, are yet to come.

May Sinclair's new novel, *The Rector of Wyck* (Macmillan, \$2.50), shows what thirty years of toil in a village did to this rector and his wife. Samuel Merwin's *The Moment of Beauty* (Houghton-Mifflin, \$2) is a realistic novel of life behind the footlights. Donn Byrne's *O'Malley of Shanganagh* (Century, \$1.25) is a short romantic tale, the scene of which is laid in Ireland. All three of these books had better be read before purchasing.

The new biographical works are the most important of the whole lot of new books. Amy Lowell's loudly heralded two-volume *John Keats* (Houghton-Mifflin, \$12.50) does not seem to warrant purchasing by most libraries, unless a special fund is available for this class of luxury-book. The same holds true of Sir Sidney Lee's biography of King Edward VII, the first volume of which is now available (Macmillan, \$8). But the wide purchase of Samuel Gompers' two-volume autobiography, *Seventy Years of Life and Labor* (Dutton, \$10), would seem to be justifiable. Two other biographical works of note are *Lives and Times*, by Meade Minnigerode (Putnam, \$3.50), biographical sketches of four Americans, the merchant Stephen Jumel, the hero William Eaton, the prodigy Theodosia Burr, and citizen Edmond Charles G  net; and *William Blake in This World*, by Harold Lawton Bruce (Harcourt-Brace, \$2.75), which includes a commentary on the work of this celebrated mystic, poet, and painter.

In History and Sociology we have several new books of interest. *Ten Years After*, by Sir Philip Gibbs (940.9, Doran, \$2.50), is an emotional, somewhat high-flown survey of all the changes of the past ten years. *Callinicus*, by J. B. S. Haldane (344, Dutton, \$1), is an able defence of chemical warfare, forming a new volume in the *To-day and To-morrow Series*. *The Challenge of Asia*, by Stanley P. Rice (950, Scribner, \$2.25), probes for the causes of what is euphemistically termed Asiatic unrest, but which is really a revolt against Western supremacy. *The Isles of Fear*, by Katherine Mayo (991.4, Harcourt-Brace, \$3.50), is a revelation of the social and political conditions in which the Filipinos live. *The Indestructible Union*, by William McDougall (353, Little-Brown, \$2.50), interprets American nationalism thru the psychology of our group-life, and *Industrial Ownership*, by Robert S. Brookings (331, Macmillan, \$1.25) discusses the economic and social significance of the present tendency of wide distribution of such ownership among relatively small stockholders.

There are only three new travel-books of note. *Meek Americans*, by Joseph Warren Beach (914.5, Univ. of Chicago Pr., \$2), consists of essays and sketches, delightfully informal, de-

scribing picturesque characters, scenes, and incidents in Italy and France. *The Shadow of the Gloomy East*, by Ferdinand Ossendowski (914.7, Dutton, \$3), attempts to lay bare the true face of that mysterious country, Russia. *The Lost Cruise of the Shanghai*, by Frederic De Witt Wells (910, Minton-Balch, \$2.50), is the stirring account of the voyage of a teakwood boat over the Viking trail, ending in shipwreck off the coast of Nova Scotia, in August, 1924.

In Poetry we have a new volume of verse by Cale Young Rice, entitled *Bitter Brew* (811, Century, \$1.50), and a *Golden Treasury of Irish Verse*, compiled by Lennox Robinson (821.08, Macmillan, \$1.75), the poets included in which range from Goldsmith and Congreve to Padraic Colum, James Stephens, and other moderns.

Other new titles in the field of Literature are *Studies from Ten Literatures*, by Ernest A. Boyd (814, Scribner, \$3), consisting of literary essays on the foremost modern writers of France, Spain, Italy, Portugal, Switzerland, Germany, Poland, Scandinavia, and Canada; and *The Peal of Bells*, by Robert Lynd (824, Appleton, \$2), a new volume of essays by the author of *The Blue Lion* and other volumes.

*Figures of the Passion of Our Lord*, by Gabriel Mir   (232, Knopf, \$3.50), is a masterly description of the betrayal, trial, and crucifixion of Jesus, the first book of this Spanish author to be translated into English.

Among new scientific books might be mentioned *Aspects of Science*, by John W. N. Sullivan (504, Knopf, \$2.50), consisting of essays on the humanistic and aesthetic aspects of science; *The Origin of Continent and Oceans*, by Alfred Wegener (551, Dutton, \$4.50), presenting a novel theory, which has already aroused great interest in the natural-science world; and *The Spirit of the Wild*, by H. W. Shephard-Walwyn (590, Dodd-Mead, \$4), consisting of delightful, sympathetic chapters on the characteristics and personalities of English wild animals, illustrated from photographs.

Among new books on old subjects already more or less fully covered by available works might be mentioned *Artificial-Flower Making*, by Janet Baskin (745, Pitman, \$2.50); *Color and Comfort in Decoration*, by John Gloag (645, Stokes, \$3); *Everyday Art*, by Ami Mali Hicks (646, Dutton, \$3), treating of the application of art-principles to the house, clothing, and everyday surroundings; *Wood-Finishing*, by Harry R. Jeffrey (694, Manual Arts Press, \$1.50); *Automotive Electricity Simplified*, by George A. Willoughby (621.3, Manual Arts Press, \$1.40); *Music and Its Story*, by Robert T. White (780, Macmillan, \$3); and *The World and Its Meaning*, by G. T. W. Patrick (102, Houghton-Mifflin, \$3.50), being an introduction to philosophy.

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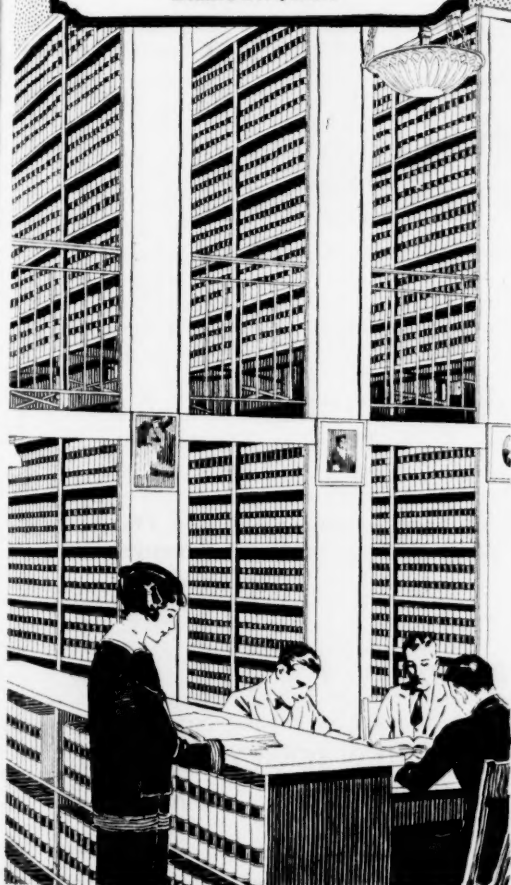
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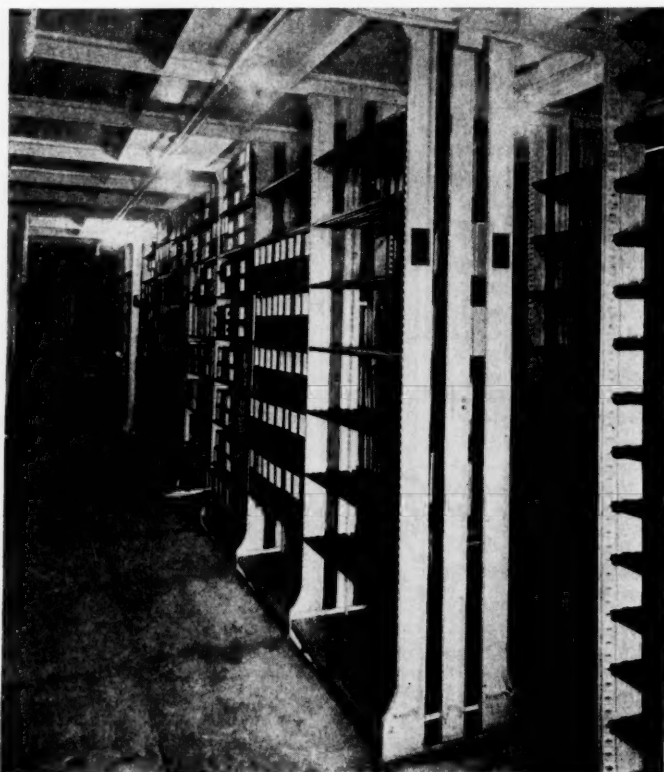
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# THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

APRIL 1, 1925



## Library of Congress Classification vs. Decimal Classification

By DORCAS FELLOWS.

Editor of Decimal Classification.

**D**URING the past few years articles have occasionally appeared setting forth the merits of Library of Congress classification at the expense of Decimal. Reluctance to enter into controversy has hitherto prevented my replying, tho becoming more and more impressed that neither D. C. nor libraries were getting "a square deal." Now, lest in some quarters longer silence should be interpreted as meaning that there was nothing to be said on the other side, I am accepting Mr. Gullledge's invitation in *THE LIBRARY JOURNAL* for December 1, 1924, by making some counterstatements, many of which have previously been written in reply to letters, whose authors have expressed their wish that my answers be published. Tho originally prepared specifically with reference to the relative advantages of the two systems for a college library they are in the main equally applicable to libraries in general.

{ For a library making large use of L. C. cards, the L. C. classification offers, thru the L. C. class number on cards, a very obvious advantage in availing oneself of work already done. This advantage, however, serves only for books for which L. C. cards with printed class numbers are obtainable, and as L. C. additions come largely thru copyright, libraries are likely to get foreign books not thus provided for. Also some parts of the classification have not yet been printed and tho typed copies for these (except Law) can be had, L. C. cards for these sections do not always have printed numbers. While a new number, not in the tables, may be given on the L. C. card for one book, the only way to find out the exact scope of the number, with a view to classing other books of similar but somewhat different character and for which there are no L. C. cards, is by direct application to L. C. or by paying someone there to furnish latest information.

2 { D. C. users greatly wish to have D. C. numbers printed on L. C. cards and efforts in that direction are being made. }  
3 { By addition of this item to the cards, the already great service ren-

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The above statement about the blocking of D. C. numbers is made of the present American edition. But, in 1895, the Institut International de Bibliographie, at Brussels, adopted D. C. for universal international use and with Dr. Dewey's co-operation developed it much further for bibliographic purposes, and by using certain symbols to signify certain relations or characteristics increased immensely its possibilities of expression, i.e., by showing the local limitation in treatment, the relation between subjects, the language in which an article is written, the exact date of an event, etc., thus providing ways to cover all subjects in all languages in all periods of world history, and thereby destroying any possible objection on the score of "limitation." A movement is now well under way to publish in English and in French a revised bibliographic edition, to include these special added features and open up afresh for all who need them unlimited expansion possibilities. These

features are especially valuable to college libraries and to specialists, since by their adoption the same system, internationally used, can, in the same collection, be applied both to broad and moderately expanded classification of books and in much greater detail than is needed for books, to indexing and bibliographic work. In connection with international development, steps are also being taken to round out the tables and to issue as separates the subjects highly developed and in special demand, and we are constantly in search of persons qualified to help with this work.

It is sometimes said that the Dewey and I. I. B. classifications are different systems. This is wholly wrong, and I. I. B. editors would be first to deny and deplore it. Steps are now being taken mutually to annul present and prevent future conflicting differences. Variations needed for different purposes will be provided for by four editions of varying fulness, i. e., Outline, Abridged, Library and Bibliographic editions.

The chief reasons for the I. I. B.'s preferring D. C. to any other system were: (1) D. C. was of topics, independent of language or exact synonym by which expressed, (2), its notation was the only international language, since it consisted solely of arabic numerals, known throughout the whole civilized world, (3) its decimal principle allowed indefinite intercalation.

Recognition of D. C. is now worldwide and the system is conceded to be the only one at all generally recognized in continental Europe. In Russia it is used by government decree and in several countries acquaintance with it is being spread thru printing D. C. numbers with magazine articles and abstracts and with entries in catalogs and bibliographies. We have correspondents not only in all parts of the United States, but in other parts of North America, in South America, in many European countries and, still more distant, in Asia, Hawaii, Philippines, Java, Australia and Africa.

Objections to the order of the D. C. tables can be largely and easily overcome by adjustments in shelving; e.g., English philology (420) may be shelved next to English literature (820), travel in Italy (914.5) next to Italian history (945), etc.

One feature of L. C. system which has on very casual acquaintance been noticed as open to serious objection is the literature scheme, where all authors of a single literature and period are run into one alphabetic group, regardless of the character of their writings; e.g., under American literature, 19th century, we find in a single group Irving Bacheller, George Bancroft, John Kendrick Bangs, Amelia E. Barr, Arlo Bates, Henry Ward Beecher, James G. Blaine, Charles F. Browne (Artemus Ward), Orestes A. Brown-

son, William J. Bryan, William C. Bryant, Robert J. Burdette, Clara Louise Burnham, Richard Burton. Perhaps some college courses work on such a plan as to find this arrangement satisfactory. In the very extensive reference work of the New York State Library (which probably does not differ greatly from that of other large general reference libraries) it certainly would not be. In several years of reference work I never heard a request for the general literature of a country at a given period but was repeatedly asked for "recent English plays," "current American poetry," etc. The L. C. method obviously facilitates the assignment of class numbers, which occurs once for each book, rather than subsequent use of book, perhaps hundreds or even thousands of times.

Thru D. C.'s elasticity a library wishing to disregard form divisions can, for example, for American literature use 818 American miscellany, and arrange all American writers in a single alphabet or subdivide by period and within each period arrange alphabetically (which corresponds to the L. C. treatment) or a library preferring D. C. subdivision by form, i.e., Poetry, Drama, Essays, etc., can arrange all works falling into any of these groups in a single alphabet using only a three-figure class number, or it can subdivide by period, by using a fourth figure, and then alphabet by author, or by using a fifth figure can carry down to special authors, as in the full D. C. tables. If classification is by form, carried down to period (whether further arrangement is alphabetic or by special author numbers) and a professor wishes his class to study at a single time all the literature of a certain country at a certain period it is very easy to gather from the shelves all poetry, drama, essays, etc., belonging to that period, and alphabet in a single group for as long as wanted, but if books are arranged simply as American literature, French literature, etc., regardless of form, it will require much time and labor to select from the general mass the books consisting of a certain form, e.g., American poetry or American drama, if class or individual is studying that phase.

Preparation of the L. C. scheme with a view to the needs of a single very large library, rather than the needs of libraries in general, has admittedly resulted in disproportionate development of certain classes. This is offset in D. C. by development now of one class, now of another, as opportunity and specialized assistance permit (for, as with L. C., many subjects have been developed by specialists) but the D. C. system is such that it can be rounded out at any needed point as fast as resources allow, while the difficulty with the L. C. system is inherent in the system, because of the basic assignment

of classes to fit the needs of that single collection.

Another noticeable feature also results probably from the preparation of the L. C. scheme for an individual library; i.e., cases in which an individual number fits an individual book so perfectly as to arouse suspicion that it was assigned for that special book, which is probably what is meant by Mr. Gullledge's statement that "L. C. makes the classification fit the subject." If this principle is followed, the immensity of the L. C. collection will call for so many such special assignments as to provide for unnumbered 'special cases,' but even so, unless very careful and extended consideration is given to future possibilities, there is much danger that the scheme will in the end prove less satisfactory than if theory had been a more prominent factor.

A very serious objection to the L. C. scheme lies in its notation, which requires that a library use full L. C. form, consisting in most cases of two letters and four figures, unless the library is small enough to drop figures altogether and classify merely on the very broad lines covered by the letters. There is no intermediate ground, since shortening a number actually changes its meaning instead of (as in D. C.) giving it simply a broader significance; e.g., in L. C. tables HD5113 signifies Night labor, but shortening by dropping last figure gives HD511 Land and agriculture in Bulgaria, and dropping another figure gives HD51 Division of labor (as a subdivision of Production); there is no HD5. From this it will be seen that the first point at which the number for Night labor, HD5113, can be shortened by broadening is HD, with the very broad meaning of Economic history: Agriculture and industries. D. C. gives for Night work 331.812 and dropping last figure merely broadens subject to 331.81 Duration of work; dropping another figure gives 331.8 Laboring classes; dropping another gives 331 Labor and laborers, Employers, Capital. With D. C. it is therefore possible to use such length of number as best fits size of collection; i.e., a large collection, having much material and consequent need of detailed subdivision, uses the full number (331.812) specifically indicating Night work, while smaller collections may, according to their size, use numbers proportionately shorter; or, viewing the situation from the other end and starting with the small collection, this may use a short number indicating a broad subject, and as the collection grows to the point of needing subdivision the subject matter can be brought out more specifically by merely adding figures (gradually, if desired) to those already assigned.

The article in *THE LIBRARY JOURNAL* for February 15, 1921, v. 46, p. 151-154, (and the fig-

ures are quoted by Mr. Gullledge) notes that in D. C. six characters provide for only 100,000 divisions (a ten-fold mistake; it should have been 1,000,000, or—exactly—999,999) against 7,019,299 in L. C. (with correct figures a proportion of one-seventh instead of one-seventieth) but no account is taken of the fact that with the L. C. classification a library must use six characters (two letters and four figures) for nine-tenths of its books (i.e., 9000 out of each series 1-9999, this being the general basis of the 7,000,000 estimate) while with D. C. the very large library uses long numbers for only a very small proportion of its books and will to the end of time need only five, four or three figures for a large proportion, and in small libraries using D. C. the principle holds that the smaller the library the greater the proportion of short numbers, which can be expanded by degrees as needed.

In support of his statement that L. C. numbers are on an average shorter, Mr. Gullledge cites Cream in L. C. as SF251 and in D. C. as 637.148 but he does not note use of shorter numbers by D. C. for subjects on which there is much material, e.g., Dairying appears in D. C. as 637, in L. C. as SF239 (same length of number as for Cream) and we find a practical application in the New York State Library where, under 637 and its subdivisions, there are 56 works, of which 36 bear the three-figure number 637, twelve a four-figure number and only eight more than four figures. May I repeat Mr. Gullledge's question and ask regarding the thirty-six of the fifty-six works, "Which notation is simpler," 637 or SF239? While Cream separators does not appear in the D. C. index, there is an entry under Separators, 637.2321, and this indicates the subject definitely, while SF247 (cited as the L. C. number for subject) is in the L. C. tables given merely as Catalogs of milk and cheese tools, neither Separators nor Cream separators appearing in the index to tables, the number having probably been found on an L. C. catalog card, tho also in the latest edition of L. C. subject headings.

Mr. Gullledge claims that for indexing purposes the L. C. subject headings are "more complete" than the D. C. index, and cites as illustration sixteen subheads under Electric railroads, in L. C. subject headings, against single entry in D. C. Is his claim justified? D. C. indexes specific topics very minutely in their own place in the main alphabet, but inclusion of these topics again under the broader subjects to which they belong would mean incalculable repetition. Therefore (as one of various typographic devices used to avoid swelling tremendously the D. C. index, which even now occupies 358 double column pages, containing nearly 40,000



entries) blackface type is used (as explained in a note at the foot of each index page) to indicate subjects which are subdivided in tables, to which the classifier looks for detailed information, finding there a complete list of subdivisions, Electric railways being one of these blackface entries. In this case there are also, under the number for the subject, references to five other numbers covering related matter, against "two references to additional material in another schedule and two 'see also' references" cited for L. C.

How completely are subdivisions provided for by subheads in the L. C. subject headings? The purpose of these subject headings is to furnish terms suitable for use in headings in a dictionary catalog, and therefore only such terms are included as are approved for headings or references, and while these, when accompanied by class numbers, are very useful to the classifier this use is merely secondary. Of the sixteen subheads noted by Mr. Gullett, fourteen refer to table TF, but in table TF itself thirty-four numbers are definitely assigned to material on Electric railways, to which should be added one hundred and four numbers assigned to special systems in special countries (for which a special table must be used) and alphabetic divisions for special countries, special cities and special railroads, under Electrification of steam railroads, and alphabetic divisions under Details of car construction from which it is evident that, for complete information, the classifier must depend so largely on the tables that sixteen subheads are a negligible consideration.

The illustration above is that used by Mr. Gullett, but other illustrations bring out other features; e.g., under 'Animal' and 'Animals' D. C. gives eighty-eight entries with class numbers and one 'see' reference. Under the same words L. C. gives twenty headings with class numbers, also four terms to be used as headings but lacking class numbers, and twenty-four 'see' references to headings for which the user must look under eleven different letters of alphabet, and which, when found, do not always furnish class numbers. It may be noted here that, as shown in entries for 'Animal' and 'Animals,' the D. C. index includes, to some extent, lightface numbers covered by those in blackface, but lightface is more often used for numbers different from blackface, to call attention to other phases of subject. Among the eighty-eight entries under 'Animal' and 'Animals' there are (omitting thirty-one which either duplicate numbers under a second subhead or are subdivisions of numbers otherwise counted) seventeen in blackface, indicating subdivisions totaling in tables about twenty-four pages, and forty lightface entries referring to minor or, as yet, undeveloped topics

in other parts of the classification.

Theoretically the capacity of the L. C. scheme is over 7,000,000 divisions with six characters, but this capacity is by no means used, e.g., in Agriculture the divisions are

S 1-760	SD 1-668	SH 1-691
SB 1-999	SF 1-998	SK 1-601

namely, out of twenty-seven possible groups only six are given, and in no case do numbers run to 1000, making the numbers actually assigned considerably less than two per cent of capacity, and while claim can be made that unfilled numbers allow room for expansion, most of this vacant space is at the end and it is hardly reasonable to suppose that such new divisions as may later be needed will all logically come at the end of all that has gone before or accommodatingly fall logically into vacant spots, tho that such will be the case is implied by Mr. Gullett's article. This slight development of Agriculture (and of some other subjects) as compared with the very full development of still other subjects, would probably be defended on the ground that such material was mainly cared for by other libraries in Washington (e.g., that of the Agriculture Department) and an elaborate scheme was therefore not needed by L. C.—which brings us back to the fact that the L. C. classification is constructed to fit the needs of a single library, not primarily for use of libraries in general.

Reverting to the claim that over 7,000,000 subjects can be marked with six characters in one system, against 1,000,000 (or 999,999) in the other, 1,000,000 volumes (let alone 7,000,000) are more than most libraries expect—or desire—to handle, and even with that number so many would fall under broad subjects (see example above, *Dairying*) that a small fraction of 1,000,000 subject divisions would be more than sufficient.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL article of February 15, 1921, discounts the value of mnemonic features, but D. C. users find it very great. If a classifier is doing independent work, a uniform numbering saves much time as against a system which must be consulted for each individual case. If the classification is done by merely taking it from the printed cards the classifier's side is not a factor in the situation, but even then the mnemonic detail is a great help to the reference staff.

Printing local lists repeatedly thruout L. C. tables, in place of the one-line D. C. statement "Divided like 940-999," has, with other similar repetitions (together with the extravagant style characteristic of most government printing) much to do with greater bulk of L. C. tables. For some subjects tables of further subdivisions are given at the end of the subject, but they are



so variable that calculating correct numbers requires more time and skill than can be realized except by those who have tried it.

Respecting notation it has been proved by scientific tests that either figures or letters alone are much less fatiguing than letters and figures combined, and it is hardly credible that the average person (unless working with only a small part of the scheme) should acquire a familiarity with the L. C. symbols correspond-

ing to that which automatically becomes part of mental apparatus of those in close touch with D. C. Also, in writing, most letters require more strokes than do figures.

I have not undertaken to answer completely Mr. Gullidge's criticisms of D. C. or claims for L. C. but omissions are due to lack of time and not to lack of conviction, for the more I study the situation the stronger grows my belief in the advantages resulting from using L. C.

## The School Picture Collection

BY ELEANOR M. WITMER

Supervisor of Libraries for the Public Schools of Denver, Colo.

THE value of a school picture collection has by this time become such an established fact that there is little need for discussion of it. The main problem is its establishment and organization. Once this is well under way the announcement bringing to the attention of busy teachers the fact that the library is prepared to furnish pictures for nearly every subject taught, ensures its success.

In the school properly equipped with an active library and librarian, the place for the picture collection is without doubt the school library. There it is of open access to all. Moreover the library, functioning properly, is the department which is most closely related to all the other departments and is the agency best able to promote and continue the usefulness of the collection. When scattered among individual teachers in various rooms the material which is of service to several departments is idle because unknown or unavailable. This situation combined with the fact that the librarian, by reason of her training, is usually the person best prepared to care for such material consistently, makes the library the natural place to house such a collection.

The question arises as to what can be done in a school which has no library. Here the principal's office or some such central location is likely to be the best. The care of it should however still be kept in one person's hands, as it assures more interest and uniformity in building up the collection. Pupil assistance may well be used for the trimming, mounting and filing. And in the collecting of material the help and interest of the pupil are a valuable asset.

### SOURCES AND MATERIAL

The beginner's collection will be largely culled from discarded magazines and books. It is impossible to mention all the sources from which the most valuable of this material comes, but undoubtedly duplicate numbers of the *National Geographic Magazine* would come near

the head of the list. Here are the costumes, scenery, industries of every land. Odd numbers of such magazines as *Asia, Travel*, etc., give like material. For the art work the *Mentor*, the pictorial and colored plates of the *Ladies' Home Journal*, the *Pictorial Review*, *Woman's Home Companion*, and such publications as the *White Pine monographs*<sup>1</sup> are a great help. The covers of many of our current periodicals also carry reproductions of famous works of art and such series as Jessie Willcox Smith's famous children of fiction<sup>2</sup> which are well worth while mounting.

Other material free or obtainable at small cost<sup>3</sup> is to be found on all sides. Illustrated railway folders, manufacturers' monographs, the supplements of the larger newspapers, calendars, postcards furnish much which can be of great use.

The sources of pictures which are published at small cost are numerous. The Perry pictures, the University prints, the Elson prints, and the George P. Brown Co. reproductions range in price from one to ten cents and include reproductions of painting, sculpture and photographs of places. Frequent use of bird pictures make the A. W. Mumford Co. pictures good purchases. Special history series such as those published for early English history by Adams and Charles Black, London, and for American history by the Illustrated History Co., Syracuse, are fairly good and aid in covering the ground.

### MOUNTING AND FILING

To preserve the pictures and to make them most easily available, they should be mounted on uniform size mounts. Cover paper in grey and brown, such as is used for pamphlets and catalogs makes an inexpensive and durable ma-

<sup>1</sup> Obtainable from the editor, Russell F. Whitehead, 450 East Sixty-first Street, New York.

<sup>2</sup> This series began in November, 1922 and ran for some months following.

<sup>3</sup> See article by F. M. Brown on free geographical material in *Chicago Schools Journal*, February, 1924.

terial. It is usually to be obtained in sheets 20 in. by 26 in., and this cuts, with little waste, into four pieces each  $9\frac{1}{2}$  in. by  $11\frac{1}{2}$  in. On the grey toned paper the black and white pictures should be mounted, leaving a small margin, say a quarter or a half inch of white about the picture. The sepia and colored pictures generally appear to the best advantage without any margin, mounted on the brown paper. This size of mount will fit a correspondence file and would seem to be a more desirable size than the  $9\frac{1}{2}$  in. by  $15\frac{1}{2}$  in. legal cap file would demand. For altho there are some pictures too large for the correspondence file there will likewise be some too large for the legal file and in either case a special file will need to be kept. And it is generally conceded that the smaller pictures would be, in many cases, entirely out of proportion if mounted on the legal size of  $9\frac{1}{2}$  in. by  $15\frac{1}{2}$  in. mount, making the correspondence size preferable.

Pictures too large for this file might well be mounted on pulp board. This, the lighter in weight than the cover paper, has more firmness, and its only real disadvantage for general use is its bulkiness. Cut into sheets 13 in. by 19 in. it will care for everything the collection is likely to own. And a box built to hold such a file can readily be made by the manual training department, as can one for the smaller pictures as well, until the size of the collection warrants the purchase of a vertical file. Orange boxes have even been used as a satisfactory make-shift until others could be made or bought. The thing to be guarded against is the use of miscellaneous sized mounts which cannot be filed with any satisfaction in any file and which in time must be cut down or remounted to fit a permanent collection.

#### CLASSIFICATION

In practically every picture collection certain records should be kept. An accession record showing the title and author of the picture, where and when purchased, and the cost, will be a great help when a picture has been lost or destroyed, and needs to be replaced. So many pictures are obtained from unusual sources that it is impossible to remember them all and the question of replacement becomes impossible if no record is kept.

The accession number is probably best written, as the tracing on catalog cards, on the back of the mount in the upper right-hand corner. The subject-heading on the other hand appears on the front of the mount in the upper left-hand corner. In most collections a straight alphabetical file is preferable to a classified one, since many teachers and pupils using it would be handicapped by the latter arrangement. The subject-heading to be used will be more or less

dependent upon the demands of the users. Art pictures may prove most useful arranged by schools of painting with the artist for a sub-heading; architecture by the style rather than the name of the particular building; geographical pictures under countries with sub-divisions of states, cities, mountains, rivers, castles, manners and customs, etc. The policy should be decided upon before the collection has its subject-headings assigned—changing the headings may involve remounting. Cross references will need to be made freely as soon as the collection grows to any size and guide cards will prove a great aid. A card index may be made to serve this purpose and has the advantage of not taking up space in the vertical file.

#### CIRCULATION AND EXHIBITION

If the picture collection is not a centralized one that is serving several schools the time limit on the use of pictures may well be regulated by the immediate needs. In many cases a class-period use of them is all that is wanted. Then they should be returned to the library by a pupil immediately after the close of the class, so as to be available at once for use by another teacher. There may be times however when an art class is studying a type of architecture or a group of painters that the pictures will need to be loaned for a week. All this will necessarily be dependent upon the size of the collection and the demand created.

The librarian can do little more to make the library an attractive place than by the judicious selection of pictures for exhibition. They can be made the guide post which attracts the children to a group of books which otherwise they would not be particularly interested in seeking. They may be the means of interesting a group in seeing things which daily surround them, such as types of cloud formation, neighboring birds, styles of architecture, the shape of trees. A well lettered and brief note of explanation accompanying the pictures on display will aid. Notices each week in the school paper as to the subjects to be on exhibition the coming week may arouse keener interest. Above all it is profitable to enlist the energy and suggestions of the various school clubs in selecting and arranging these exhibits. Lend the pictures for display on the hall bulletin board, in the principal's office, in the gymnasium—in short anywhere they may serve a useful purpose. As a whole the pictures are inexpensive and the file is for use not preservation.

#### MAINTENANCE

The best plan for maintaining the growth of the picture collection is definitive provision in the library budget of a picture appropriation. If this is not permissible fine money might be made available. School festivals, plays and

other activities provide means for purchasing more expensive prints than are otherwise obtainable. The Elson Company has an arrangement whereby they send a travelling exhibition of pictures not only suitable for mounting purposes but for use as framed pictures in school and home decoration as well. A small charge made for admittance to the exhibition enables a school to raise money for purchasing the Elson prints, which is the provision under which the pictures are loaned by the company. The pictures are moreover inexpensive enough to appeal to the modest home and at the same time they have real artistic worth.

Many other means of keeping the picture col-

lection alive will suggest themselves as the collection proves itself useful. The enthusiasm of pupils and teachers is the main support necessary. And this is to be sought for eagerly by the librarian or teacher in charge. That the effort is justified may well be surmised by the statement of Ernest S. Crandell in *School and Society* for October 27, 1923. He says, "It should be conceded that visual instruction is well to the fore as a national movement in education and the amount of interest thus evinced and now bound to be continuously aroused bids fair to bring to bear upon its problems the individual and concerted application of a high degree of trained pedagogical intelligence."

## Books for the Garden Amateur

By KATHARINE MAYNARD,

Formerly Librarian, Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

"IS gardening a sport or an art?" queries the editor of *House and Garden*; is it a vocation or an avocation; a pastime or an obsession ask many others who have felt the lure in one way or another. If these questions could be definitely answered from the point of view of library readers, the making of a garden list would be a much simpler matter than it is. But the many-sidedness of the garden's appeal, as reflected in the varied character of recent floricultural literature, and the tendency towards specialization, even in small gardens, complicates the matter of selection, and make it necessary in a brief list to limit the choice—if not to the hypothetical "average gardener," at least to an arbitrary group.

This, then, is a list for amateurs, which aims to be useful to that large class of enthusiastic but somewhat inexperienced gardeners who are looking for help and guidance in achieving their hopes, in overcoming their fears, and in working out garden plans that promise enduring satisfaction. Elaborate, technical, and very expensive works have been excluded, and the selection restricted to recent books by American authors except for a few titles by English writers in certain fields where records of American experience are either lacking or limited. Until within a few years past England has been far in advance of us in garden literature, and we must still look to the imported books for comprehensiveness and final authority in most of the specialties. We have not, for example, anything like Miss Willmott's monograph on the rose, or Dykes' definitive work on *The Genus Iris*. But climatic conditions are so different that all English experience has to be translated and re-

valuated here, and for most beginners an American book is a safer guide.

It should be noted that many of the general books, both on cultivation and design, contain chapters on individual flowers or groups of plants that are as sound and reliable as anything on the subject separately published. This is especially true of such a subject as shrubs, and even of such popular flowers as the gladiolus and the iris, on which it is hard to understand the paucity of American titles. For him who would excel in a particular field, however, there is no better source of recent information than the publications of the society devoted to his specialty. There is the delightful *American Rose Annual*, for example, published by the American Rose Society; the bulletins of the American Iris Society, with valuable material nowhere else available; the official bulletin of the American Gladiolus Society, recently changed from a quarterly to a monthly; with other bulletins by the American Peony Society, the American Dahlia Society, and many state or regional organizations whose memberships are constantly growing as the interest in gardening becomes steadily more widespread in this country.

### GENERAL\*

Barron, Leonard, ed. *Flower growing*. Doubleday, 1924. 255 p.

A revision of Ida M. Bennett's *The Flower Garden*, with new chapters by the editor and staff of *The Garden Magazine* and *Home Builder*.

Brewster, Mrs. Kate L. *The little garden for little money*. Atlantic Monthly Press, 1924. 108 p.

"... A sort of 'first aid' in garden books."

\* Compiled for the Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs.

Editor's preface.

Cloud, Katharine M. P. Practical flower gardening. Dodd, 1924. 251 p.

A general discussion of theory and practice, with chapters on such special types as the shady garden, wall gardening, etc.

Ely, Mrs. Helena Rutherford. A woman's hardy garden. Macmillan, 1903. 216 p.

— Another hardy garden book. Macmillan, 1905. 254 p.

— The practical flower garden. Macmillan, 1911. 304 p.

Among the older books, by a pioneer woman gardener whose advice is still sound and valuable.

Hill, Amelia Leavitt. Garden portraits. McBride, 1923. 230 p.

Written for "the average garden lover" and discussing many types of gardens within the reach of the amateur.

King, Mrs. Louise Yeomans. The well considered garden. Scribner, 1915. 290 p. (Revised edition, 1922.)

— Pages from a garden note book. Scribner's, 1921. 291 p.

— The little garden. Atlantic Monthly Press, 1922. 94 p.

— Variety in the little garden. Atlantic Monthly Press, 1923. 120 p.

Authoritative books as full of inspiration as they are of information; the last two dealing rather more with design than with cultivation.

Sedgwick, Mrs. Mabel Cabot, and Robert Cameron. The garden month by month. Stokes, 1907. 516 p.

A highly useful garden calendar based on the writers' ripe personal experience.

Shelton, Louise. Continuous bloom in America: where, when, what to plant, with other gardening suggestions. Scribner, 1915. 145 p.

A report of the achievement of "complete satisfaction in a continuous bloom throughout a season beginning May 20 and ending with frost."—Preface.

Wilder, Mrs. Louise Beebe. My garden. Doubleday, 1916. 317 p.

— Adventures in my garden and rock garden. Doubleday, 1923. 355 p.

Records of personal experience by a recognized authority; one of the few who report actual results from rock gardening in America.

Wilson, Ernest Henry. Aristocrats of the garden. Doubleday, 1917. 312 p.

A discussion of choice plants by a well known plant collector who has introduced to America many valuable species.

Wright, Richardson. Flowers for cutting and decoration. Dutton, 1923. 218 p.

— The practical book of outdoor flowers. Lipincott, 1924. 319 p.

Stimulating books by the editor of *House and Garden*, who calls gardening "the finest sport available."

#### PLANTING AND DESIGN

Cridland, Robert B. Practical landscape gardening. A. T. De La Mare, 1916. 266 p.

A compendium of information on the planning and planting of home grounds.

Duryea, Mrs. Minga Pope. Gardens in and about town. Dutton, 1923. 183 p.

Dealing especially with city conditions, with suggestions for roof gardens and artistic effects in restricted space.

Hamblin, Stephen Francis. Book of garden plans. Doubleday, 1916. 134 p.

Twenty blueprint plans with planting lists for various purposes, and many half-tone illustrations.

Hilborn, Ernest. The amateur's guide to landscape gardening. Valley City, N. D.: The Author, 1923. 47 p.

A brief pamphlet of elementary instruction.

\*\*Jekyll, Gertrude. Colour schemes for the flower garden. London: Country Life, Ltd., 1914. 159 p.

A third edition of *Colour in the Flower Garden* by the foremost woman in her field in England.

Kellaway, Herbert J. How to lay out suburban home grounds. John Wiley, 1915.

"Not intended to deal with the treatment of large estates . . . but only as an incentive to good taste."

—Preface.

Lounsbury, Alice. Gardens near the sea. Stokes, 1910. 274 p.

"Seaside gardens of different personalities," including plants that "thrive in the cities and townships lying close to the water."—Preface.

Shelton, Louise. Beautiful gardens in America. Revised edition. Scribner, 1924. 560 p.

Profusely illustrated with detailed and general views of fine estates in all parts of the United States.

Skinner, Charles Montgomery. Little gardens: how to beautify city yards and small country places. Appleton, 1904. 250 p.

"A series of hints and suggestions for the uses of the family whose lands are a house lot."—Preface.

Steele, Fletcher. Design in the little garden. Atlantic Monthly Press, 1924. 124 p.

A condensed discussion of the fundamental principles of design.

Tabor, Grace. The landscape gardening book, wherein are set down the simple laws of beauty and utility which should guide the development of all grounds. John C. Winston Co., 1911. 180 p.

— Making the grounds attractive with shrubbery. McBride, Nast & Co., 1912. 53 p.

— Suburban gardens. New York: Outing Publishing Co., 1913. 207 p.

Practical books, pleasantly written, and not too technical for the amateur.

Taylor, Albert Davis. The complete garden. Doubleday, 1921. 440 p.

A compact reference manual with planting lists for almost every conceivable situation.

Underwood, Loring. The garden and its accessories. Little, Brown, 1907. 215 p.

A guide to the selection of garden furniture and ornament.

Waugh, Frank Albert. A textbook of landscape

\*\* English author.



gardening. John Wiley, 1922. 156 p.

"Designed especially for the use of non-professional students."

Wright, Richardson, ed. House and Garden's book of gardens. Condé Nast, 1921. 127 p.

A collection of popular articles by many authors.

#### MONOGRAPHS

##### *Annals and biennials.*

Hottes, Alfred Carl. A little book of annals.

A. T. De La Mare, 1922. 116 p.

A useful handbook by the professor of horticulture at Ohio University.

Ortlog, Henry Stuart. A garden bluebook of annals and biennials. Doubleday, 1924. 245 p.

Treats of both the practical and the artistic side of gardening with annals, with a plea for their wider use.

##### *Bulbs.*

Fuld, Maurice. The twentieth century method of growing bulbs for winter and spring blooming. New York: The Home of Heather (Knight and Struck Co.), 1914. 78 p.

Full cultural directions based on American experience.

\*\*Hampden, Mary. Bulb gardening. London: T. Butterworth, Ltd., 1921. 221 p.

Includes greenhouse and half-hardy bulbs as well as all the well known outdoor species of bulbous and tuberous plants.

\*\*Jacob, Joseph. Hardy bulbs for amateurs. London: Country Life, Ltd., 1924. 107 p.

The most recent book on the subject, by a recognized English authority.

##### *Dahlias*

Stout, Mrs. Henrietta M. The amateur's book of the dahlia. Doubleday, 1922. 314 p.

An authoritative book summarizing the results of recent experience.

##### *Delphiniums*

\*\*Macself, A. J. Delphiniums and how to excel with them. London: Country Life, Ltd., 1923. 31 p.

A booklet by an enthusiastic grower, discussing culture, new varieties, and pests.

##### *Irises*

\*\*Dykes, William Rickatson. A handbook of garden irises. London: Martin Hopkinson, 1924. 250 p.

An enumeration of the species by a world authority, with a chapter on cultivation.

Stager, Walter. Tall bearded iris. Sterling, Ill.: Author, 1922. 262 p.

Restricted to the *germanicas*, but valuable for its advice on care, culture, and iris enemies. A selection of poetry on the fleur de lis is included.

##### *Lilies.*

Adams, Henry Sherman. Lilies. McBride, Nast, 1913. 116 p.

A useful little book, and the only one available by an American author.

\*\*Goldring, William. The book of the lily. John Lane, 1915. 98 p.

"A modest treatise" in the series of Handbooks of

Practical Gardening.

\*\*Grove, A. Lilies. London: T. C. & E. C. Jack, 19—? 116 p.

A summary of English experience.

\*\*Jekyll, Gertrude. Lilies for English gardens. Scribner, 1901. 72 p.

A guide for amateurs compiled from articles by various authors published in *The Garden*.

##### *Peonies.*

Harding, Mrs. Alice. The book of the peony. Lippincott, 1917. 259 p.

The most complete work on the subject, including a discussion of tree peonies, and a valuable chapter on diseases by Prof. H. H. Whetzel.

—Peonies in the little garden. Atlantic Monthly Press, 1923. 91 p.

"The last and best word on the peony."—Mrs. King.

##### *Perennials.*

Holland, Leicester Bodine. The garden bluebook, a manual of the perennial garden. Doubleday, 1915. 425 p.

A reference list with cultural directions, many illustrations, and pages for notes.

Hottes, Alfred Carl. A little book of perennials. A. T. De La Mare, 1923. 170 p.

Similar to his *Annals*, with much practical information well arranged for easy reference.

##### *Roses.*

McFarland, John Horace. The rose in America. Macmillan, 1923. 216 p.

"An interpretation from the American standpoint of the up-to-date rose lore."—Preface.

Pyle, Robert. How to grow roses. West Grove, Pa.: Author, 1923. 189 p.

A practical manual in its fourteenth edition; by a president of the American Rose Society.

Thomas, George Clifford, Jr. The practical book of outdoor rose growing. Lippincott, 1920. 224 p.

"An excellent work, including matter not found elsewhere."—J. Horace McFarland.

—Roses for all American climates. New York: Macmillan, 1924. 251 p.

A comprehensive survey under various climatic conditions by a rose grower of wide experience.

##### *Vines*

Hottes, Alfred Carl. A little book of climbing plants. A. T. De La Mare, 1924. 170 p.

Lists of vines for many purposes, with a discussion of supports and directions for cultivation.

McCollom, William C. Vines and how to grow them. Doubleday, 1911. 302 p.

A treatise on the use of vines for flower, foliage, and fruit effects, both ornamental and useful, including shrubs that may be used as vines.

## The Copyright Situation

LOG-ROLLING time has come for the Perkins (Solberg) copyright bill (H.R. 11258). The hearings are over, the record in print, and a Sub-committee appointed to reach an agreement. There the public loses a leg unless it be nimble and assertive; for, while they are millions to the



reproducers' hundreds, it is the hundreds that fill conference rooms and their talk took sixty per cent of the 548-page total, leaving about a hundred each to authors and composers, and twenty-one to those that pay the bills!

The motion picture representatives question Mr. Solberg's accuracy as a draughtsman. A reader of their patchwork Dallinger bill will not be much impressed by this charge.

The talking machine and like folk want to continue compelling the composer to accept two cents a roll and every offer. Where is there a parallel?

The broadcasters demand a wide range of free use, and fixed royalty beyond that. Pity the authors.

The printers stick to the manufacturing clause (limited to American authors?) having copyright dependent upon making the work in the United States. Yet you cannot steal one's Swiss watch with impunity.

The publishers want a hand in all importations of foreign works which they reprint, and here they get on the toes of everybody that requires books from abroad. The fight of Education is with them, as four times before in the past thirty-five years. The Perkins bill lets anyone bring in a foreign original, whether or not reprinted here. We have always had that right, and no contrary statute the world over can be cited. The publishers propose, however, a substitute for Section 41, whereby we must buy thru them the foreign originals they reprint. That hits all foreign acquisitions, for we could not be sure in any instance there was no American reprint without first inquiring of the Copyright office. Thus hamper all Education for the profit of a few, very few publishers who would be better employed sending American books around the earth than harassing our acquisition of foreign ones and increasing their cost by double publication? If we owe them a bounty, let Congress try to pay it in the usual way—the tariff. As for writers, at home or abroad, Congress owes them nought save protection against infringement, i.e., unauthorized reproduction.

The Perkins bill changes past practice here in one respect. It forbids importation of authorized foreign reprints of American works when the American publisher records such desire. There are in this much the same practical difficulties as above cited, so that libraries will expect the usual exemption tho not applying to those buying for sale.

The extended presentation of the libraries' case is to be found in the Hearings of January 22 and especially February 10. A reprint of the latter is found in the *A. L. A. Bulletin* for March. But whether or not you can see this, write at once to the Sub-committee of five: Messrs. Florian Lam-

pert, of Wisconsin; Randolph Perkins, of New Jersey; Frank R. Reid, of Illinois; Fritz G. Latham, of Texas; and Sol Bloom, of New York; and send a copy to your own Representative in the 69th Congress. Leave the Senate alone at present, tho Chairman Ernst has introduced the bill (S. 4355). Commend the bill as opening the way to United States membership in the International Copyright Union, but oppose the publishers' interference with our importation rights.

M. LLEWELLYN RANEY, *Chairman*,  
CARL L. CANNON,  
ASA DON DICKINSON,  
HILLER C. WELLMAN,  
PURD B. WRIGHT,

*A. L. A. Committee on Book Buying.*

### Gabriel Naudé, Librarian

GABRIEL NAUDE, Mazarin's librarian, a man filled with what then seemed unaccountable zeal to open the doors of the first public library in France, is the subject of an entertaining paper by Dr. J. W. Courtney of Boston in the *Annals of Medical History* for September, 1924. Long before he was engaged by Mazarin in 1642 to collect a library for him, which he did by wholesale methods, he had endeavored to persuade his then patron, the President des Mesmes, to throw open the doors of his library to the public. For this purpose he wrote what Dr. Courtney calls "a marvelous example of special pleading," a little book entitled "Advis Pour Dresser une Bibliothèque," which John Evelyn, the diarist, translated and gave to the world as "Instructions Concerning Erecting of a Library."

Naudé's success in realizing his dream never measured up to his ambition. The President des Mesmes was not moved by his eloquence, and the week before the Mazarin library was to be publicly opened, the populace of Paris rose against the cardinal. Three years later, to Naudé's horror, the library was advertised for sale to the highest bidder. He "yielded to the earnest solicitations of Queen Christina of Sweden, a bluestocking of sorts," and went to Stockholm to take charge of the Royal Library. On Mazarin's return to power he gladly obeyed the call of his old patron to return to Paris, but he got no farther than Abbeville, where he died of a "continued fever," on the twenty-ninth day of July, 1653.

### CORRECTION

In the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* of March 1, p. 212, line 40, for "four million" read: four hundred thousand.

# The Negro Child's Reading

By ROSEMARY EARNSHAW LIVSEY  
Children's Librarian, Central Avenue Branch, Los Angeles.

FROM one year to the next the "times" change in our library, so rapid are action and reaction with children. One year was the year of the little Jew, with trial and inspiration, anxiety and pride going hand in hand. The Jewish children were insatiable in their demand for books and attention.

"Maybe you haven't read *Ivanhoe*?" asked the children's librarian, hoping sometime to find a book that the Rabbi's son had not read. "Here are battles aplenty, and your friend Richard the Lion Hearted—."

"Oh yes, about the knight that woke up from death hungry, and the Jew girl, Rebecca. Give me something else!"

Finally Jimmie was contented with a Cooper, and on went the round of satisfying another little Jewish boy.

"A pirate story? Here's one. No, no girls in it. It's a fine one!"

"You'd better take it," said a voice from the table. It was Jimmie. "She'll tell you it's von-der-ful!"

It all was and it still is, especially now that we have a motley of color—white, black and yellow—among our children.

The next year brought in a first few negroes, and then more and more, and property gradually changed hands. There were still many Jews, but they were of the poorer class. They felt their possession of the library very keenly, for had it not a sign in Yiddish on the door, and many Yiddish books for the mamas and papas? At the same time, the Negroes were living near, paying taxes in far greater proportion than the Jews, who were not, as a race, land owners. The library belonged to both, and the task began of making it really attractive to the Negro.

The children were the vulnerable spot. They were already gathered together in one of the schools, where there was a live community spirit, and a fine feeling of democracy. There were nearly as many white children as black, working side by side in the school, and in their play. The work with the Negro children began at the school with a collection of books, largely made up of very easy books and fairy tales—as the children were pitifully young in their reading comprehension—and with frequent story telling, so beloved by the imaginative Negro child.

The next year the same bait was laid, and the children were frequently brought to the library to enjoy the advantage of a larger collection of

books. Reading had not changed much in quality or quantity. As new interests were needed, a reading and reporting plan was incorporated into the course of study of the English classes, under the glorious name of Parliamentary Procedure. The plan allowed the children to conduct their own classes with a director, critic, page (one who kept order, an enviable position), and a judge, appointed by the class. This elaborate organization made a great appeal to the Negro's love of pomp and ceremony. The books selected for reports were mostly fairy tales, but never to be forgotten is the little boy, who came to the library with wonder shining in his eyes, and said, "You didn't tell me this Shakespeare tales was many stories!" "Which did you like best?" "Oh, Hamlet, Hamlet, the prince of Denmark!"

In the meantime the other schools in this district were gathering in many Negro children. They were not different from the rest of the children, except in a slight tendency to let the Jewish children walk over them. Many Negro children were coming in from the South with practically no background or reading interests. These children, unbalanced in years and comprehension, made a very grave problem in the schools. To meet this condition, the very special help of the library and books were requisitioned. To increase reading interest, the teachers brought these classes to the library to browse. It is not easy to handle them, for there are few books old enough in interest and young enough in vocabulary to suit the needs of the "opportunity" child who is sensitive in regard to his age and ability. Each child must be handled individually. The children's librarian begins reading with the boy who is the least interested, and progresses slowly until soon another child lays a little brown hand on hers, and begs, "Come read with me, I don't like to read alone."

Central Avenue Branch has always had a larger proportion of children than adults. We are depending upon the children to make the adult reading population of the next twenty or thirty years, but we want adult readers, now. The foreign adults come to get books in their mother tongue, but the Negro parents are few. Perhaps, we thought, they don't know the library was for them. Had the Jewish sign anything to do with it? So we covered up the sign with temporary advertising, and began rounding up the Negro end of the neighborhood. It was

not easy, and it has not brought in a wealth of results, but it is started. We discovered that we were fortunate in having in our neighborhood, the son of Booker T. Washington, and a very fine young man he is. Using him as a drawing card, we planned a Community Night. The branch is tiny and has no auditorium, so we borrowed the one belonging to the Negro school. Mr. Washington was to be the speaker. A troop of Negro Boy Scouts served as ushers. While a Negro orchestra played, Leon, the Scout, who was to speak on books and libraries, paced anxiously up and down the hall, waiting for his friend—his friend no longer—to whom he had loaned his khaki pants. "I can't speak in them pants," he mourned, looking down at a neat pair of gray bell-bottomed trousers. "I can't speak in them pants. I ain't a scout in gray pants!" But despite the pants he proved himself a good scout and a loyal supporter of the cause of good reading. The evening was not a success in the number of people who came, but was invaluable in the number of fine friendships formed, in which we have put our faith.

Children's Book Week followed close on the heels of the Community Night, and again the scouts were with us. Troop 102 was made up of Negro boys, from thirteen to sixteen, from the Boys' Upper Opportunity Room at Nevin School. They spent Book Week in the library entertaining classes from the four neighborhood schools with a Boy Scout Exhibit, and a Boy Scout-Book Week program, which consisted of the Scout oath, with the candle lighting ceremony, camp songs, and a book talk by a scout, on his favorite book, and a talk on good books in the home and how to earn them, by the children's librarian. According to schedule each boy gave his report once before a visiting class, and then on Friday all the reports were repeated in the form of a contest. At this grand finale there were only an honored few, the boys and girls from the upper grades at Nevin School, all of the Boy Scouts from the school, a few friends, and the four judges, one from each of the schools. There was excitement and hurried breathing, as one boy after another was called upon to give his report. The books chosen were splendid, "Martin Hyde," "Forest Castaways," "The Prince and the Pauper," and the stories were well told. William, large, black and shiny, came last, with "Tom Sawyer," and told the graveyard scene with much enthusiasm and keen appreciation of the humor of the situation. "Now the thing's ready, and you pass over another five, or here she stays," demanded Injun Joe. Then came the fight, and thar was Dr. Robinson with a knife in his chest. But now Injun Joe he don't say a word, his tongue it am

stuck in the back of his mouth. And Tom, he don't say nothin', neither—he just gave Huck a good punch with his elbow which says of itself, "You see that?"

William won the popular vote of the children, and fortunately that of the judges, with a hearty scout cheer from his troop, and a prize of a book, which he might choose for himself. Long shall I remember the trip he and I took to the book-store. The pile of books that surrounded him grew higher and higher. The many editions of his favorites dazzled him. His choice wavered between a lovely "Call of the Wild," with marginal illustrations, from which he told us the whole story, a large copy of "Tom Sawyer," and the new illustrated edition of "The Story of a Bad Boy." That won; he had read it before, and wanted the rest of the boys in his room to read it, too. He had just enough money left to buy a copy of the "Bears of Blue River," which he had not read but took on my word, and the condition that if he did not like it, it could be turned over to me. It was no gamble; I knew my boy. Soon every boy in the school wanted the "Bears of Blue River" and "The Story of a Bad Boy." William is no mean advertiser, and we should have more of him in public libraries.

Book Week brought definite results. Few children bought books for themselves, but many, especially the Negro boys, developed a great feeling of friendliness towards their library. Every boy, if he is or hopes to be a scout, feels that we are especially interested in him and the activities of his troop. And we are.

Another reaction came from one of the judges, a counsellor at Twentieth Street School, who was much impressed by the poise and assurance of the Negro boys. "The boys in my school cannot do that," she said, "but I want them to be able to. Is there any plan we may follow that will help them?" The Youngstown Reading Plan was transplanted bodily into that school. There is now a definite point of contact between the child, the teacher, and the library. Every grade from the third grade up, is reading and reporting on six books a term. This working with the mass will not prove as successful as if it were a smaller group and more individual attention could be given, but it is serving its end. Best of all is the absolute spirit of democracy maintained. There is no class or race distinction. It is a white child who makes the most sympathetic report on Booker T. Washington's "Up From Slavery," and a Negro child who is most lenient towards High Benton when he wants to leave school, and admires him most when he stands by it.

The one race counterbalances the other. The sweetness of the Negro disposition balances the sharp aggressiveness of the Jew, and the keen alertness of the Jewish child is an inspiration in the presence of the slow drag of the Negro mind. We have equal respect for our

Yettas and our Lillie-Belles, our Abies, and our little Toussaints. Altho our people are living very closely together, they are living in harmony. Our work is to disregard the problem as a problem, and to give the best in books and in ourselves to all.

## A Parents' Bookshelf

COMPILED BY MARY W. TAYLOR

Librarian, Elizabeth McCormick Memorial Fund, Chicago, Ill.

- Adler, Felix. Punishment of children. Abingdon. 40 p. 20 c. (American home ser.)
- American Child Health Association. The baby in the house of health. New York, 1924. 48 p. gratis.
- Runabouts . . . in the house of health. 1923. 62 p. gratis.
- Study outline of the pre-school child. (Cover-title, My little child's health.) 1923. 48 p. gratis.
- Baker, Edna D. Parenthood and child nurture. Macmillan, 1922. 178 p. \$1.50.
- Baldwin, Bird T., and Lorle I. Stecher. Psychology of the pre-school child. Appleton, 1924. 305 p.
- Barker, Lewellys F. How to avoid spoiling the child. New York: National Committee for Mental Hygiene, 1919. 12 p. (Reprint 52.)
- Bruce, H. Addington. Handicaps of childhood. Dodd, 1921. 310 p. \$2.
- Psychology and parenthood. Dodd, 1923. 293 p. \$2.
- Burnham, William. Success and failure as conditions of mental health. National Committee for Mental Hygiene. 1919. 11 p. (Reprint 57.)
- Cameron, Hector C. The nervous child, 3d ed. Oxford, 1924. 233 p. \$2.30.
- Campbell, C. Macfie. Psychology of pre-school period. Reprint from *Mother and Child*, March, 1922. 370 7th Ave., New York: American Child Health Assn.
- Federation for Child Study. Obedience. New York, 1924. 11 p.
- Punishment. 11 p. (Studies in child training. There are to be five in this series.)
- Fisher, Dorothy Canfield. Mothers and children. Holt, c1914. 285 p. \$1.50.
- Self-reliance. Bobbs, c. 1916. 243 p. \$1.50.
- Forbush, William B. The character-training of children. 2 v. Funk, 1919. (*Literary Digest* Parents' League ser., bks. 3-4. Set of 7, \$15.)
- Gesell, Arnold. The pre-school child. Houghton, c1923. 264 p. \$1.90.
- Grossmann, Maximilian P. E. Parents' manual. 2 v. Century, 1923. \$2.50; \$2.
- Groves, Ernest R., and Gladys H. Wholesome childhood. Houghton, 1924. 183 p. \$1.75.
- Gruenberg, Sidonie M. Your child to-day and to-morrow. Lippincott, c1920. 255 p. 2nd rev. ed. enl. \$1.75.
- Haviland, Mary S. Character training in childhood. Small, c1921. 296 p. \$2.
- Hedger, Caroline. Score card for parents to show the conditions of children at different ages. 848 North Dearborn St., Chicago: Elizabeth McCormick Memorial Fund, 1921.
- Lucas, William P. The health of the runabout child. Macmillan, 1923. 229 p. \$1.75.
- MacCarthy, Francis E. The healthy child from two to seven. Macmillan, 1922. 235 p. \$1.50.
- Martin, Lillian J., and Clare de Gruchy. Mental training for the pre-school age child. San Francisco: Harr Wagner, c1923. 108 p. \$1.
- O'Shea, Michael V., ed. The child: his nature and his needs. Valparaiso, Ind.: The Children's Foundation, 1924. 516 p. \$1.
- Patri, Angelo. Child training. Appleton, c 1922. 34 p. \$2.
- Steadman, Henry R. Mental pitfalls of adolescence. National Committee for Mental Hygiene, 1916. 27 p. gratis. (Pub. no. 22).
- Taft, Jessie. Mental hygiene problems of normal adolescence. National Committee for Mental Hygiene, 1921. 10 p. (Reprint 129).
- Tom, Douglas. Habit training for children. National Committee for Mental Hygiene, 1924. 16 p.
- White, William A. The mental hygiene of childhood. Little, c1919. 193 p. \$1.35. (Mind and health ser.).

The *A. L. A. Bulletin* calls attention to the educational posters originated and distributed by the National Child Welfare Association, Inc., 70 Fifth Avenue, New York City. The five hundred subjects covered include practically all phases of health, character and citizenship training. The hand colored posters are 17x28 inches in size and make a valuable decoration for the children's room or for the bulletin board in connection with book-lists, etc.



### Children's Books

THE Committee on the Production of Children's Books requests that all librarians interested in the republication of the following books communicate as soon as possible with the Chairman, stating the approximate number of copies which the respective libraries would probably need each year. The decision of the publishers as to the reissue of these out-of-print books depends upon the support which can be expected from public and school libraries and the regularity of the demand. The price of the books if reissued will depend to some extent upon the size of the edition printed and this decision may be affected by the response to this notice.

- Brooke. *The tailor and the crow*. Warne.  
 Church. *Stories of Charlemagne*. Macmillan.  
 French. *Heroes of Iceland*. Little.  
 Moses. *Charles Dickens and His Girl Heroines*.  
 Appleton.  
 Pollard. *Stories from Old English Romance*.  
 Stokes.  
 Schultz. *Story of Colette*. Appleton.  
 Steedman. *When They Were Children*. Nelson.  
 Taylor. *Little Ann, and other Poems*. Warne.  
 Wilmot-Buxton. *Stories from old French Romance*. Stokes.

The Committee also wishes to call especial attention to the following books which have been unobtainable for some time and which are being republished this spring.

- Æsop. *Fables; with illustrations by Arthur Rackham*. Doubleday.  
 Comstock. *The Pet Book*. Comstock Pub. Co.  
 Marshall. *History of France*. Doran.  
 Quiller-Couch. *The Roll Call of Honour*. Nelson.

The Committee has been in communication with the publishers regarding the duplication of pictures in especially illustrated books for children, pictures which are useful for bulletin work and for circulation apart from the books for which they were designed. Publishers are willing to consider the rendering of this service provided there is an assured demand for a sufficient quantity to justify the labor involved in providing the special stock of illustrations. The probable cost of each set would be one dollar. All librarians who are interested in obtaining sets of illustrations by N. C. Wyeth, Jessie Willcox Smith and others are asked to notify the Chairman. It the response is adequate the Committee will continue its negotiations with the publishers.

ELVA S. SMITH, *Chairman*.  
 Committee on the Production  
 of Children's Books.

Address: Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

### School for Museum Workers

THE Newark Museum with the help of the Newark Library will open a School for Museum Workers about October 1, the date of the opening of the new Museum building. The course will continue, with interruptions of not to exceed twenty-one days by holidays and absences, until about June 25, 1926.

The first class will be limited to twelve students. Qualifications include: Age not to exceed 30; college diploma; the wish to become a museum worker; good general ability; good personal presence; ability to write in good English an accurate description of an object or a process; letters of recommendation which indicate zeal, earnestness, and readiness in learning and in working with others.

The charge for tuition, \$175, will cover cost of text books, of other material, and of such trips to neighboring museums as will form a part of the course.

### Scholarships for Librarians

A fellowship of one thousand dollars is announced by the American Association of University Women (Professor Agnes L. Rogers, Smith College, chairman of Committee on Fellowships) open to women students of the Latin-American republics, its stated purpose being the preparation of well qualified women for some form of public service to their countries in education (including library work), social service or public health.

There is a possibility of a scholarship for the year 1925-1926 for graduate study in the field of bibliography, economics, social and political science available to a properly prepared library school student or librarian. Applications for appointment should be made at once. Requests for information should be addressed to the secretary, The Robert Brookings Graduate School, 1724 I (Eye) Street, Washington, D. C.

### Shades of Pawtucket

To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

A few days after the recent appointment of an undertaker as librarian of the public library of Pawtucket, R. I., there was found one morning, erected upon the library lawn, the gift of some citizen of unknown identity, but obviously possessed of a keen perception of the eternal fitness of things, a tombstone bearing this inscription:

Deborah Cook Sayles Mortuarium  
 R. I. P.

Very truly yours,  
 ONE OF THE MOURNERS.



# THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

APRIL 1, 1925



THE sixty-eighth Congress adjourned without action on copyright but passed a postal measure which is as far from the desired library post as can be imagined. Books under eight ounces can be mailed for four cents but the usual library book weighing over one pound must pay two cents service fee, five cents for the first pound and one cent for a fraction of the second pound, within the first zone or the local library field. This means that a public library must pay eight cents for delivery and the user eight cents for return by post of an ordinary book, which practically prohibits the use of postal facilities in this most important field. There must be a united effort on the part of libraries to convince the joint commission which is to be appointed under the bill of the need of a really satisfactory provision for library books. As to copyright, it is understood that there will be informal hearings during the summer by a sub-committee and that the committee will utilize the previous hearings recorded in four substantial pamphlets to reconcile as far as possible the conflicting interests.

A SADLY amusing instance of the exaggeration of library difficulties or weaknesses is often found in the treatment of library thefts by the more sensational newspapers. The Hearst paper in Washington not long since exploited as a statement by the Librarian of Congress, an "admission" made in jest to a reporter, that thieves might steal a million volumes in a year from the Library of Congress, which it printed seriously as a sensational tidbit. As Commissioner Enright once wittily said, the police are not gifted with the spirit of prophecy and cannot be expected to be on hand at the psychological moment to arrest a criminal before he commits the crime. Nor can library detection be made so foresighted as absolutely to prevent stealing from the shelves. But the open shelf system and the free use of libraries, when the extent of this service is reckoned, are so vast that the total of stealings is practically negligible. The New York Public Library, indeed, found that an educated man of foreign connection had succeeded in

stealing a large number of books in several years' use of the Library; and if in any year the total stealings should reach a thousand, which is out of the question, this is but a drop in the bucket compared with the use of ten million volumes a year by the great public. It is to be regretted, as Mr. Anderson's letter in a previous issue pointed out, that the newspapers do not give equal emphasis to convictions and sentences, tho in the instance cited the criminal brought such testimonials of good character otherwise that he was given a suspended sentence, a conclusion out of relation to his responsibility for the crime. It is the scholarly expert rather than the ignorant user who should be held most strictly to account for crimes against public property.

INDIANA, under the pressure now usual among the states for a reorganization and consolidation of state departments, has passed a law of a novel character, which provides, instead of the consolidation of library interests in a department of education so often criticized, for a separate library and historical department. This is to be conducted by a board of five, of which the members will respectively be appointed by the Governor and State Board of Education, and recommended by the Indiana Library Association, the Indiana Library Trustees Association and the Indiana Historical Society. The Indiana Library Commission, which has had an interesting career, is thus abolished and the State Library and other library institutions are consolidated under a single library board. There had been little if any general discussion of this measure, before its passage, by the several library interests concerned, and it is not yet evident how far it will be generally acceptable to the library profession thruout the state. The bill was signed by the newly elected Governor Jackson, to become operative within a few months, and it is to be hoped that the results will prove constructive to future progress rather than destructive to features and methods which have stood the test of time. The measure involves an experiment which will be watched with interest in other states than Indiana.

## LIBRARY ORGANIZATIONS

### THE SEATTLE CONFERENCE

**D**ETAILS of the professional program, and of excursions and other entertainments will be given in a later number. Meanwhile it is well to make reservations as Seattle hotels are crowded during the summer. Requests for reservations should be made to Ralph Munn, of the Seattle Public Library, with particulars as to rate desired, maximum price, name of room mate and date of arrival. Seattle is now a city of 350,000 inhabitants, with facilities to care for a large convention and with unusual vacation attractions. It also has a variety of libraries. The public library with its nine branches and many deposit stations offers interesting features to the visiting librarian. The first unit of the new building of the University of Washington Library will be nearly completed by July. There are eight high school libraries. Conference headquarters will be in the new Olympic Hotel in the heart of the city, one block from the Public Library.

Hotel rates are as follows:

**Olympic Hotel** (Headquarters): 1 person, \$3.50 to \$10 (most rooms \$4 to \$6); 2 persons \$5 to \$12 (most rooms \$7 to \$8). All rooms with bath.

**Cathoun Hotel** (7 blocks from Headquarters Hotel): Without bath, \$2.50; with bath, \$3.50. Rates include 1 or 2 persons.

**Frye Hotel** (8 blocks): Without bath, \$3.50; with bath, \$5 to \$6. Add \$1 for rooms with twin beds. Rates include 1 or 2 persons.

**Gowman Hotel** (6 blocks): Without bath, \$3.50; with bath, \$5 to \$6; a few at \$7 to \$8. Rates include 1 or 2 persons.

**Moore Hotel** (7 blocks): Without bath, \$3.50; with bath, \$5 to \$6. Rates include 1 or 2 persons. Suites (2 rooms with bath) for four persons, \$10.

**New Washington Hotel** (6 blocks): 1 or 2 persons, \$8. All rooms with bath.

**Penbrook Hotel** (3 blocks): 1 person, without bath, \$1.50; 2 persons, without bath, \$2.50; 1 person, with bath, \$2.50; 2 persons, with bath, \$3.50.

**Spring Apartment Hotel** (1 block): One-room apartment with bath, dressing room and wall bed, 2 persons, \$3.50 to \$6. Add \$1 per day for use of kitchenette.

**St. Regis Hotel** (6 blocks): Without bath, \$2.50 to \$3. Rates include 1 or 2 persons. This hotel will not reserve its rooms with private bath.

**Waldorf Hotel** (5 blocks): Without bath, \$2 to \$3; with bath, \$3.50 to \$4.50. Rates include 1 or 2 persons.

### TRAVEL

The cost of travel from various points and an outline of two proposed post-conference trips were given in our February 1 number, p. 136-7.

There are six northern routes which offer a choice: The Great Northern (Glacier National Park), the going route of the special A. L. A. train party; the Canadian Pacific (Canadian Rockies); the Northern Pacific (Yellowstone Park); Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul (thru Central Washington and Montana with branch to Rainier National Park); the Canadian National (the northernmost route reaching Jasper National Park) and the Oregon Short Line of the Union Pacific System (Utah, Wyoming and the Colorado Rockies). At an additional cost of \$18 one may choose between the Santa Fé System (Grand Canyon of Arizona); the Southern Pacific (San Diego Carriso Canyon and El Paso); Union Pacific (*via* Utah); Western Pacific and Denver and Rio Grande (Rockies, Royal Gorge, Colorado Springs, Denver).

### Special Parties

*Owing to the heavy advance bookings for July, immediate reservations must be made with the Travel Committee for all party travel, or accommodations cannot be held.*

Special A. L. A. train from Chicago leaves 6 p. m., June 30, over the Burlington Line, due St. Paul July 1, 6 a. m., for breakfast, Union Station. Forenoon sight-seeing in St. Paul and Minneapolis. Leave Minneapolis July 1, 2 p. m., via Great Northern R. R., due Glacier National Park July 2, 10:30 p. m. Leave July 5 at dawn (party sleeps July 4 on train), giving best scenery by daylight. Train due Seattle July 6, 7:30 a. m.

Send \$10.00 at once, stating your preference of



SEATTLE'S CITY HALL PARK. THE FRYE HOTEL IS SHOWN AT THE LEFT

Pullman space; deposit to go to member of Travel Committee for your district.

New York party, in charge of Mr. Price, Philadelphia Free Library, leaves Pennsylvania station via B. & O. R. R. June 29, 1:45 p. m., due Philadelphia 4:05 p. m.; due Washington 7:25 p. m.; due in Chicago June 30, 2:40 p. m., to join special A. L. A. train.

New England party, in charge of Mr. Faxon, 83 Francis St., Boston, leaves via Boston & Albany and New York Central and Michigan Central, June 29, at 2:10 p. m., due Springfield 4:45 p. m.; Albany (N. Y. Central) 7:55 p. m., Detroit June 30, 8:40 a. m., reaching Chicago June 30, 3 p. m., to join special A. L. A. train.

Midwest party. For those who wish to join the party at Glacier National Park, special Pullman accommodations will be arranged upon application to Mr. Brown, for the train leaving Kansas City over the Burlington at 6:30 p. m., June 30, leaving Omaha at 12:20 a. m., July 1, due Glacier National Park July 3, 4:55 a. m. Connecting train leaves Denver 2:25 a. m., July 1. Train will reach Glacier National Park in time to join the main party on the morning of July 3.

A special party will leave Minneapolis July 1, at 12:25 p. m. over the Soo Line—Canadian Pacific, thru the Canadian Rockies and will arrive in Seattle, July 5, at 9:30 p. m. The train is due at Banff at 7:30 a. m., July 3. The party will remain here until 2 p. m. and then take the auto ride of fifty-four miles thru Johnson's Canyon to Lake Louise where the party will remain over night. The party will have two hours at Vancouver and one and a half hours at Victoria, going by ship from Vancouver to Seattle. Those who wish to join this party at Minneapolis should write to H. O. Severance, University of Missouri, Columbia, Missouri, before June 1.

#### POST-CONFERENCE TRIPS

Post-conference trips in addition to those announced in the LIBRARY JOURNAL for February 1 are:

Alaska post-conference trip, no. 2, to take care of the overflow from the first Alaska party. To leave

Seattle on the *Admiral Rogers*, sailing July 15, 10 a. m., due back July 27, covering practically the same Alaska trip as the other party, except that Vancouver will be omitted, and Sitka, the old capital of Alaska, added. Cost of berth on steamer, including meals, \$100.00. Please send to F. W. Faxon \$25.00 as first payment, before April 30. Those taking Alaska trip no. 2, it will be noted, can also take the Rainier National Park trip (see below) before leaving for Alaska. For further details of this trip see A. L. A. *Bulletin* for March.

Canadian Pacific Ry., return party via Rocky Mountain National Park and Lake Louise, under conduct of F. W. Faxon. Deposit \$10.00 with Mr. Faxon at once, remainder to be paid before June 10. Details of trip in March A. L. A. *Bulletin*.

Rainier National Park, July 11 to 14, Paradise Inn (for details see January and March A. L. A. *Bulletins*.) Register at once with C. W. Smith, University of Washington Library, Seattle, Washington, sending him \$10.00 first payment, and specifying accommodations desired, remainder of payment to be made him by July 1.

California and the Grand Canyon of Arizona in charge of John F. Phelan, leaving Seattle at 8 a. m. July 11 for Paradise Inn, Rainier National Park, where three days will be spent sight-seeing. See A. L. A. *Bulletin* for March, p. 55.

Return thru Yellowstone Park, leaving Seattle at 5 p. m. (or Tacoma or Paradise Inn, Rainier National Park), July 14, via Northern Pacific R. to Gardiner entrance, spending 4½ days touring Yellowstone. Register at once for this trip with Franklin H. Price, and he will ask for deposit if 20 register before April 10. Otherwise the running of this trip as a party will be given up, but booking will be made for individuals to go.

#### OFFICERS NOMINATED

Officers nominated are: President, Charles F. D. Belden; first vice-president, Mrs. Elizabeth Claypool Earl; second vice-president, Johnson Brigham, Theodore W. Koch; treasurer, Edward D. Tweedell; trustee of Endowment Fund, George Woodruff; Executive Board (two to be elected), Franklin F. Hopper, Willis H. Kerr, Everett R. Perry, Edith Tobitt; Council (five to be elected): W. N. C. Carlton, Theresa Hitchler, Clara W. Hunt, Andrew Keogh, Paul M. Paine, Samuel H. Ranck, Mary U. Rothrock, Henry N. Sanborn, Sula Wagner, Joseph L. Wheeler.



OLYMPIC HOTEL OPENED LAST DECEMBER THE HEADQUARTERS FOR THE SEATTLE CONFERENCE

WASHINGTON librarians in taking inventory of their contribution towards today's progress in library service record quantity, quality and variety of achievement. The 1924 A. L. A. Handbook records the following offices held by librarians from the capital: Presidency, five council members, twenty-seven committee members and four officers in affiliated societies and sections.

## FLORIDA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

THE sixth annual session of the Florida Library Association was held at Orlando, March 12-13, Cora Miltimore, librarian of the University of Florida, presiding.

After greetings extended by the mayor, James L. Giles, reports on high points in progress were made by the visiting librarians. Captain Albertson interestingly described his loose leaf encyclopedia and his valuable collection of rare books and engravings now in the Orlando Library. "New Books and Book Fads of 1924" were ably presented by Mrs. S. Arthur Davies, of Dunedin; the relationship between women's clubs and libraries was well brought out in addresses made by Mrs. W. F. Blackman of the Florida Federation of Women's Clubs, Mrs. R. M. Shearer of the Soroſis Club, and Mrs. A. B. Whitman, of Orlando.

Harry L. Koopman, librarian of Brown, gave an illuminating address on America's contribution to civilization, which he referred to "as the wide range of highest aim of all human interest." Regarding the part played by colleges and libraries, he said that the former must "get the ablest minds," and the latter must "keep them educated."

Inspiring too was Leah Watters' talk on a teacher's point of view of the possibilities of a public library in the development of the child. Kenneth Hait, instructor in the Sanford High School, spoke on the value of reading clubs for the older children, and of what some of the teachers and the Sanford library were doing in this direction. He emphasized the importance of good reading in the making of citizenship, and of the necessity of self-expression among the young people, which has a direct influence in the upbuilding of the character of the child. Mrs. Anne Van Ness Brown, librarian at Sanford, reviewed two important books: "The American Public Library and the Diffusion of Knowledge," and "Library and the Community." The afternoon closed with a motor-ride thru Orlando and Winter Park, followed by a dinner at the Soroſis Club given by the Orlando Chamber of Commerce, at which Olive Brumbaugh, librarian, acted as toastmaster.

The following day Miss Brumbaugh spoke on the Survey. "What Florida is doing for adult education" was ably treated by Miss Gates, of Tampa, who told of the work being done by the State University Extension Division, the State Board of Vocational Education, various institutional groups, local organizations and the libraries. Mrs. Cooper of Deland, conducted an interesting round table on Binding and Periodical Subscriptions.

In the annual poster contest, the poster "Flo-

rida," submitted by the Sanford Library, won the prize, honorable mention being given to Tampa and Jacksonville libraries.

One of the principal speakers was Mrs. W. R. Blanton, former secretary of the North Carolina Library Commission, whose talk on state library commission organization was followed with close attention, as Florida is endeavoring to have a bill passed at the next legislature, creating a library commission. Mrs. Blanton's suggestions were given careful consideration in the general discussion that followed, and plans were formulated for further procedure.

Officers for the next year are: President, Mrs. Anne Van Ness Brown, Sanford; vice-presidents, Olive Brumbaugh, Orlando, and Henry Giddings, Tampa, secretary, Elizabeth Long, Jacksonville; and Treasurer, Grace E. Moase, Clearwater.

After extending a vote of thanks to the Orlando library, the meeting adjourned, all feeling that much had been accomplished during the session.

ANNE VAN NESS BROWN, *Acting Secretary.*

## PASADENA LIBRARY CLUB

THE Pasadena Library Club held its second Bookworm Supper of the season on the evening of the first of March at La Cross Antigua—Adobe Flores Tea House in South Pasadena. The supper was preceded by a reception in the patio of the tea house for the guests of honor, the A. L. A. Board of Education for Librarianship, who were visiting California library schools at the time.

Seventy members and friends were present. The toastmaster was George Watson Cole, former librarian of the H. E. Huntington Library. After supper three members of the visiting committee gave short talks on varied phases of library work and activities. Mr. Strohm touched on the influence of environment upon librarians; Mr. Wyer spoke with facts and figures concerning the Chicago Midwinter meetings; and Miss Bogle told particularly about the Paris Library School.

The announcements, place-cards and programs were all decorated with a small cut of Spitzweg's *The Bookworm*, which had been made for the use of the Club thru the generosity of Leslie I. Hood of Vroman's Bookstore. The items on the menu and program were designated by current or well-known book titles which admirably seasoned viands and professional program alike, the latter being: Things I Shouldn't Tell—Mr. Strohm; Remembrance of Things Past—Mr. Wyer; "Lions 'n' Tigers 'n' Everything—Miss Bogle.



## IN THE LIBRARY WORLD

### MASSACHUSETTS

*Boston.* Thirteen members of the staff of the Boston Athenaeum spent six weeks abroad last summer thru the co-operation of the trustees. Two traveled thru England and eleven went as far as Switzerland. In addition to the normal vacation each traveler was allowed three weeks without loss of pay. In cases where aid was desired an advance against salary was provided. Nine members of the staff are now taking evening courses in Italian, French, psychology and appreciation of literature. The fees for these courses are being met from the income of the Kimball Fund.

### NEW YORK

*Rochester.* With the acquisition of the Cluett-Peabody building in Court street for city office use comes an immediate opportunity for the Rochester Public Library to establish a central library. Rochester is the only city of its importance in the United States which has no central library. The Board of Education, which was expected to move into the Cluett-Peabody building, is to remain in the municipal building. It has offered to rent 35,000 feet of space in the newly acquired building for the installation of the Continuation School and annex there, but is willing to take inferior space for some of the departments of the school in order to give the central library project a start. It is probable that space allotments will not be completed for three months.

*New York.* The New York Public Library will give next September not more than three scholarships of \$160 a year in New York University or other approved colleges in the city to pages and junior assistants in the Reference Department. Candidates, who must have been employed by the Library at least six months in order to demonstrate their fitness will be required to work full time with the Library, taking the school work in the evening. The scholarship may be applied toward any course leading to a degree which the candidate may select.

*Buffalo.* Nearly thirty special card indexes, most of them "live" and growing or temporary supplements to indexes printed later, which supplement the general catalog of the Grosvenor Library, are described in the December *Bulletin* of that library. Much of the material in several fields so indexed is to be found in uncataloged pamphlets and in periodicals not indexed, and a few are files of duplicate cards such as every library uses in its department catalogs. Among the remaining indexes are those for bookplates, autographed books, Buffalo imprints, American poetry, the "Granger Supplement" (covering readers, the Poets' Guild unbound anthology,

etc.), book reviews (medical), songs, and maps. Most of the indexes fall outside of the regular cataloging and do not call for intensive methods.

### NEW JERSEY

*Princeton.* Among the 37,000 volumes added to the Princeton University Library in the year ending July 31, 1924, the Blau Memorial Collection bulks largest. It was the library of Dr. Alfred Weiske, a German bibliophile, who for many years collected first editions and editions de luxe of all the important literary figures of the last half-century as well as of those of secondary rank. He was a member of all the important printing clubs and purchased all the books printed by many of the private presses. The collection is also rich in books on modern German art and in files of literary periodicals, including those issued by the dadaists and expressionists.

### SOUTH CAROLINA

*Greenville.* Last year was one of remarkable progress in the Greenville Public Library, as shown in one way by the increase in circulation over that of 1923 by 76 per cent. In all 148,026 books were sent out. The library moved into its new building last February, where a children's room, with a special children's librarian, adequate space for a periodical reading room, facilities for reference use, ample working rooms on the ground floor, and an auditorium and club rooms give library accommodations probably unequalled by any town of the size in the south. A truck service for the cotton mill district was begun. At the end of the year county library service, with a second auto truck, was launched, and plans were completed for a greatly enlarged service to negroes.

### MICHIGAN

One woman, grateful for aid given her by the general loan and reference department of the Michigan State Library, wrote, "I . . . consider it a great thing that we folks of Michigan have such a State Institution that we can apply to when there is no other road open to us for education." A comparison of the biennial period 1922-24 with the previous one shows a gain of 4,399 packages and an increase of over 50,000 in circulation. About 6,000 of the 9,243 packages were sent in answer to requests for help on definite subjects. The traveling library department in the same period sent out 378 libraries containing 43,938 books. An Extension Department to assist and supervise libraries in the state was organized last July following an emergency appropriation granted by the State Administrative Board in May.

## ILLINOIS

*Chicago.* Evening service was resumed at the John Crerar Library September 8, after a lapse of some years. Friends of the library contributed \$12,650 toward the expense. It was found that out of a total of 50,700 calls filled during September to December, 12,300 were after 5:30 p.m., proving that the use of the library during the four and one-half evening hours is almost exactly one-fifth of the whole or that these evening hours are almost exactly one-half as busy as those of the day. The visitors recorded numbered 100,909. Accessions of volumes were 14,926, of which 4,542 were received as gifts. The library still experiences difficulty in securing additional assistants with adequate training in cataloging technique.

## MINNESOTA

*Minneapolis.* The Arthur Upson Room in the new University of Minnesota Library was formally opened on the evening of February 21st. The room, which is beautifully furnished with special furniture and decorations in the Italian renaissance style, has a collection of nearly three thousand volumes already on the shelves, and a fund to provide for regular additions has been established. This fund, together with the special fittings and furniture are the gifts of an anonymous donor. The room is one of the most beautiful of any "browsing" rooms in any library. The fittings and books are estimated to have cost about \$20,000. By an agreement of the Board of Regents, its use is to be limited strictly to personal reading. No text books, newspapers or note books for class study are to be allowed in the room, nor will any social functions or meetings be permitted to be held in it. The exercises, in charge of the English Department, of which Mr. Upson was formerly a member, included music by the University string quartette, and addresses by Professors J. W. Beach and Oscar Firkins, both outstanding instructors of literature and writers of considerable reputation, and both personal acquaintances of Mr. Upson. The University Librarian, Frank K. Walter, formally accepted the custody of the room in behalf of the library administration.

## IOWA

Work done under pressure because of insufficient help, is the story of the Iowa Library Commission for the biennium 1922-1924. The last legislature cut the salaries of four assistants employed by the commission from \$1,800 and \$1,620 to \$1,500, with the result that the cataloger and the librarian of the traveling library soon resigned. The force as it was constituted before the cut was the same in numbers as that in 1915, when the requests numbered 2,544 and 36,000 books

were loaned. In 1923 the requests numbered 6,875 and 62,000 books were loaned. The Secretary has been supervising the traveling library work in addition to her own work of library supervision and extension in the state. The traveling library has approximately 61,000 volumes, about 15,000 of these in fixed groups of fifty books each for general reading by adults and children. The number of books loaned during the two years was 127,793, a gain of 12,691. There are 1,044 traveling library stations. The annual appropriation for the commission of \$12,000 must cover all its activities, including the traveling library work.

Only five towns in Iowa with a population of 2,000 are without libraries. Ida Grove, with a population of 2,020, passed a vote for library support by tax not long ago, as did four other towns of smaller population. Twenty-seven towns made library beginnings thru association or membership libraries. No county libraries have been established, altho there is an enabling act in existence. However, twenty-three libraries extend their privileges to one or more townships outside their corporation limits. The list of new library buildings in Iowa was given in the LIBRARY JOURNAL for January 1.

*Iowa City.* For nearly twenty-five years the growing collection which replaced the Medical Library of the University of Iowa, destroyed by fire in 1901, has been scattered over various parts of the University. Last month the reorganization of the 6800 bound journals and 4500 books was completed and the resources of the University are now consolidated into a single medical library under the direction of the director of the University Libraries. *Medical Library News Notes*, No. 1, dated February 20, took the news to the Faculty of Medicine with an outline of the arrangement, classification, hours of service, etc. A supplement gave practical suggestions as to how to send requests or orders for books to be added to the library.

## MISSOURI

*St. Louis.* Beginning with the year 1925-26, in general, candidates for admission to the St. Louis Library School must have completed at least such work as would be accepted for admission to the sophomore class of an approved college or university. High school graduates with sufficient years of library experience or exceptional qualifications may in a few cases be admitted.

## NEBRASKA

Like the Iowa Library Commission, the Nebraska Public Library Commission has labored under the handicap of a reduced appropriation and a reduced staff during the last bi-

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## April Musings

If some kind Carnegie were to give to every library in the land a capacious trash barrel, and follow up the gift to insure its use, how the vast army of library patrons would bless their benefactor.

What is so repellent as a dirty dog-eared much handled book?

"Ragged and torn books with broken backs and torn sections make a library look repellent and untidy. They have the same effect as a torn and sloppy dress on a woman or a wrinkled and spotted suit on a man," writes E. G. M. in New York Libraries.

Now is spring house cleaning time. By judicious use of the Toronto Method for books worth saving and the trash barrel for veterans meriting retirement instead of rehabilitation, many a library can be noticeably refurbished without actual expenditures for new books. QUER LIBRARIUS

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*More Than A Supply House,—  
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ennium, its twelfth. Previous to July, 1923, the staff numbered four. Reduction in the salary fund necessitated a reduction in the staff by one. Part of the salary so saved has been used to employ student helpers. Governor Bryan omitted the commission altogether from his 1923 budget, but organized support by the Federation of Women's Clubs and the League of Women Voters assured its continuance, altho with reduced funds. In the face of an increase of sixty-four per cent in requests from that three-fifths of Nebraska's population of 1,296,000 without local library facilities the commission has operated on a book fund one-third less than that of the preceding biennium, the fund having been reduced from \$6,000 to \$4,000. The total number of requests filled was 10,615 as against 6,213 for the preceding biennium. Requests from individuals showed the astonishing increase of 92 per cent, or 6,861 in contrast to 3,569 of the period preceding. In all 86,230 books were loaned, 62,287 in traveling library groups and 23,934 to individuals. Ninety counties were served with 993 traveling libraries.

There are now 126 free public libraries in Nebraska, four of them added in the last two years. A list of the seventeen towns reaching the approved A. L. A. standard of one dollar per capita, with an account of new library building accomplished, was published in the LIBRARY JOURNAL for January 1.

#### OREGON

The biennial report of the Oregon State Library to the 1925 Legislative Assembly, altho necessarily limited to a leaflet of four pages, is both a twentieth anniversary summary and a plea for more generous support. The real beginning of library privileges dates from 1905, when a library law was passed creating the library commission and another making provision for a county tax for school district libraries, the books for which were to be selected and bought by the state commission. The commission ceased to exist in 1913 when the legislature transferred to it the book stock of the state library which had been part of the Supreme Court library, and changed the name of the commission to Trustees of the State Library. Beginning with no books the library now has a stock of 220,156 volumes, several thousand unbound periodicals, and a clipping file. It has 259,566 people entirely dependent on it for book service. In spite of the handicap of insufficient state financial support the library now has 785 community branch libraries with from 50 to 200 patrons registered for each, a minimum of 36,000 patrons; and 18,133 individual borrowers outside these branches. Twen-

ty-three hundred country people call for books and 15,809 borrow by mail. The library selects and buys books annually for 2,321 school districts. All but 56 of the 760 postoffices outside Multnomah County, which is served by the Portland Library Association, received state library shipments within the biennial period. Fifty-three cities with independent local libraries were aided by the loan of 28,889 books sent out in 6,251 shipments. Library building activities in the state were described in the LIBRARY JOURNAL for January 15 (p. 93).

#### CALIFORNIA

*Berkeley.* The report of the Library of the University of California for the year ending June 30, 1924, bears resemblance to that of the Princeton University Library in that the most important acquisition of the year was a collection of foreign books. Both also emphasize as their foremost needs either new stacks or a new building.

The Commendatore M. J. Fontana Library was presented to the University May 29. The collection, which at present numbers 716 handsomely bound volumes, is a memorial to the late Commendatore Mark John Fontana of San Francisco, and carries out his expressed intention to establish in the state university a library which should embody and set forth the contribution of Italy to the advancement of civilization. The whole number of volumes in the library at the time of the report was 544,449, an increase over the previous year of 33,200.

#### FRANCE

*Paris.* French readers now outnumber English readers at the American Library in Paris, according to the report of its librarian, W. Dawson Johnston, to the American Library Association. Readers show a preference for English over American books, for fiction over non-fiction, and for contemporary fiction over the classics. Among the older American novels the only works recently lent, according to this report, were Hawthorne's "The Marble Faun," Aldrich's "Prudence Palfrey," Poe's "Weird Tales," and Mark Twain's "Huckleberry Finn" and "Mysterious Stranger." The most popular contemporary American writers are Edna Ferber, Jack London, James Oliver Curwood, John Dos Passos, Ernest Poole, and Marie Van Vorst.

#### INDIA

*Bansberia (Dept. Hooghly).* Announcement has been made of the first Hooghly District Library Conference, the first of its kind in Bengal to be opened at the Bansberia Public Library March 28, under the presidency of J. C. Goswame, of the Indian Legislative Assembly.



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## THE OPEN ROUND TABLE

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### A NEW SLOGAN FOR AN OLD PROGRAM *To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:*

In various reports on adult education recently received, mention is made of certain libraries which have assistants assigned to this important part of the daily work of every public library. For many years, as we all know, libraries have developed various plans of work which are now being grouped under this new slogan. I feel sure the libraries mentioned have not just inaugurated this form of service.

For twenty-five years the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh has had a Readers' Assistant with her desk in the Open Shelf Room. The first person to hold this position was Miss Mary Macrum. She was a woman who loved and knew books. Her well stored mind and wonderful memory were an inspiration to her fellow workers, and a source of unfailing assistance to the Pittsburgh public she served so long.

When Miss Macrum retired from active work, the position was continued, and has been filled by trained librarians most of whom have had college training also. Of the necessity of making available the resources and opportunities of the library there can be no question. We have found as have other libraries there is no limit except resources available.

We write this simply because we feel that the impression given by the articles that this is a new departure, is somewhat misleading and because we would not make that impression still more incorrect by failure to note what this library has been and is doing.

WALLER I. BULLOCK,  
*Head of Adult Lending Department.*

### THE FORTY-NINE-YEAR-OLD GRADUATE A SECOND STEP IN THE ANALYSIS OF THE FIRST FIFTY STUDENTS OF THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CORRESPONDENCE

*To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:*

In any comment that follows there is no unkind motive or adverse criticism of any person connected with that school as in their respective lines they are all quite beyond such a possibility.

When I speak of the age of the registrants it is with no hint of disrespect, for only death can prevent any of us from becoming old. I know from my own experience that there is no other preventive.

With these prefatory qualifying suggestions I want to take a second step in the analysis of

the situation from the standpoint wholly of the good of the profession with no personal criticism directed toward anyone. The first step in the analysis as appeared in the January 15th issue of the LIBRARY JOURNAL was very enlightening if not encouraging. When Mr. Spaulding made his analysis of the first fifty students accepted by that School and discovered the average age to be forty-nine years he certainly arrived at a sane and perfectly scientific conclusion when he stated that the school appealed to mature people.

That they are mature can not be doubted. That they are promising students of library science may well be questioned by all who have had to deal with students of very mature years. Most people at forty-nine years are not students of anything unless they have been continuous students up to that age.

If the average age of fifty people is forty-nine years a large proportion of them must be much beyond fifty years of age or a few of them are well toward the century mark or some extremely young. The latter alternative cannot be inferred from the text.

If the fifty students were assembled, as of course they can not be, in a "peripatetic" correspondence school the group would present the appearance of the inmates of an old people's home rather than that of a modern well selected library school.

Three-fourths of the group average six years of library experience which means (still using averages) that their experience came to them when they were quite well advanced in years and beyond the period of ready absorption—at an age when most persons do not take to new ideas or occupations; or it came so long ago that it is either out of date or largely faded from memory.

Just on the surface and at three thousand miles distance it does not appear that the high entrance requirements can account for the high grade of the student body. As a matter of fact the entrance requirements are not high when twenty per cent of the students have no academic education above the high school of perhaps thirty years ago and several others have less than the requirements for the baccalaureate degree of possibly twenty-five years ago.

If those who have been teachers are of the average age of the group they must be approaching rather closely the age when most teachers retire from active service and would hardly be best fitted to take up library work. I can think

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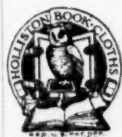
**WHAT HAPPENS** when a book leaves the library? A sudden shower spots the cloth, or a water glass in the home is carelessly left for a moment on the cover, leaving an unsightly ring. Prying baby fingers smudge the cover, or the child home from school splotches it with ink.

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of nothing to be guarded against more carefully than the danger from permitting library work to fall into the hands of worn-out, broken down, or discarded teachers.

The Seattle school system refuses to accept any teacher or librarian above forty years of age or even closely approaching that age. Seattle may not be a model of its class. Fourteen years' experience in admitting students to a library school has impressed upon me that few people above the age of thirty-five years take up new technical work readily and I have found slight demand from libraries for the few who did good work as students.

From our experience in the west I am wondering about the market for a forty-nine year old product. I am sure such will not elevate the respect for the profession. If these registrants are people who have at any time been prepared for library service either by attend-

ance at a library school or by a large and successful experience which they have had ample time to secure they should not need the aid of any school to go on. If success and progress are a part of their nature or equipment I can see no reason why they may not have gained a power and a judgment that enables them to further their progress unaided by an institution.

No method of rejuvenation yet discovered seems to have been a success, but every graduate school is both burdened and congested by those who have not made a success and who enter the graduate schools with the hope of renewing youthful vigor. Only additional failure has resulted in most cases. Graduate schools serve for such people only as a waiting station for another chance.

Should any school encourage such a practice?

W. E. HENRY, *Director,*

*University of Washington Library School.*

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## AMONG LIBRARIANS

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BAUMLER, Jane I., 1913-15 Simmons, consulting librarian for Gaylord Brothers, will sail from San Francisco for Honolulu May 13 on steamship Matsonia. After a month in Hawaii, Miss Baumlér will return to Seattle for the A. L. A. Conference.

CONNOLLY, Marguerite H., 1911 Drexel, has resigned her position as head of the Reference Department of the Free Library of Philadelphia and is now the librarian of the Germantown High School for Boys. She is succeeded by S. Suzanne Gates, 1923 Drexel, assistant ln. of the Library of the New Britain (Conn.) Institute.

DOUGHERTY, Harold T., who has been since 1914 librarian of the Newton (Mass.) Public Library, resigned March 15 to be associated with Hermann Goldberger, magazine subscription agent, at 110 High Street, Boston, with the special charge of handling relations with schools and libraries. Evelyn Chase, assistant ln., is acting as librarian.

LI, Siao-yuen, 1923 New York State, recently completed a graduate course in educational sociology at Teachers College of Columbia University and was granted the M.A. degree. He is about to return to China and will rejoin the staff of Nanking University.

LUCAS, Mary A., 1919 Pittsburgh, succeeds Alice I. Hazeltine, resigned, as supervisor of young people's reading at the Providence Public Library. Mrs. Lucas has held a similar position in Atlanta since 1923, and had previously had experience in the New York, Duluth and St. Paul public libraries.

RUCKTESHLER, N. Louise, for several years ln. of the Guernsey Memorial L., Norwich, N. Y., has resigned, and will become assistant to Sarah B. Askew, secretary of the New Jersey Library Commission at the end of this month.

NOYES, Charlotte, 1911 Simmons, since 1918 ln. of the Jackson Laboratory, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company, Wilmington, has resigned to become ln. of the W. A. Gilchrist Company, 122 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago.

PHILLIPS, Henry S., who for the past twenty-five years has been a member of the board of trustees of the Deborah Cook Sayles P. L. at Pawtucket, R. I., has resigned to become librarian in succession to William Dean Goddard, recently appointed librarian of the Woburn (Mass.) Public Library. A newspaper account (the title of the paper does not accompany the clipping sent us) says that Mr. Phillips, who is 66 years old, retired from the undertaking business in January, 1924, that he is a graduate of the Pawtucket High School, and that for the past few months he has virtually carried the burden of the administration at the library.

SQUIRES, Helen, 1923 Drexel, has resigned her position in the Osterhout Free Library, Wilkes-Barré, to become assistant ln. of the Girard College Library.

WOOSTER, Harold A., since 1919 ln. of the Westfield (Mass.) Athenaeum, succeeds Frank H. Whitmore who resigned to become ln. of East Chicago, as ln. of the Brockton (Mass.) Public Library. Kenneth J. Boyer, who graduates in June from the New York State Library School, will succeed Mr. Wooster.



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- WATERWAYS  
Thompson, S. A. Source material on waterways. *Special Libraries*. Feb. 1925. p. 49-51.

## LIBRARY CALENDAR

- April 9-10. In Nashville. Tennessee Library Association's annual meeting.
- April 13-14. At Charleston, S. C. South Carolina Library Association.
- April 13-14. At the Toronto (Ont.) Public Library. Ontario Library Association's annual meeting.
- April 15. At the Boston Public Library. Boston Regional Group of Catalogers and Classifiers.
- April 15. At Mobile and
- April 16-17. At Fairhope. The first biennial meetings of the Alabama Library Association.
- April 24. At the Elmwood Public Library, Providence. Rhode Island Library Association.
- May 7-8. At Middlesboro, Ky. Annual meeting of the Kentucky Library Association.
- June 3-4. At Sault Ste Marie, Mich. Upper Peninsula Library Association.
- June 15-20. At Vassar College, Poughkeepsie. New York Library Association's thirty-fifth annual conference. The new guest house and one or more of the dormitories will be available for the use of delegates.
- June 22-27. At the New Ocean House, Swampscott, Mass. Massachusetts Library Club's meeting in which the other five New England states have planned to co-operate.
- June 23-25. At the New Ocean House, Swampscott, Mass. Annual convention of the Special Libraries Association, in co-operation with the Massachusetts Library Club and other New England Associations.
- June 29-July 1. At Eureka and Arcata, Humboldt County, California Library Association. June 30 will be spent at Arcata.
- July 6-11. At Seattle, Wash. Forty-sixth annual conference of the A. L. A. and affiliated organizations.
- October 1-3. At Pueblo. Joint meeting of the Colorado and New Mexico Library Association.
- October 6-7. At La Crosse. Meeting of the Wisconsin Library Association.
- October 8-10. At Libby, Lincoln County. Montana Library Association.
- October 13-15. At Rockford. Illinois Library Association.
- October 14-16. At Sioux City, Iowa. Regional A. L. A. meeting in which the library associations of Minnesota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Iowa and Missouri will join.
- Oct. 20-23. At Fort Wayne. Joint meeting of the Indiana, Michigan and Ohio Library Associations.
- October. Exact date to be announced later. Regional meeting of the American Library Association at Sioux City under the auspices of the library associations of Minnesota, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Iowa.
- October. Exact date later. At Winchester, Va. Virginia Library Association.
- The next meeting of the North Carolina Library Association will be held in the fall at Chapel Hill. Exact dates will be announced later.
- There will be no regular meeting this year of the Pacific Northwestern Library Association on account of the WWestern meeting of the American Library Association. The P. N. L. A. will have a short business session at Seattle.

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Department of the Interior, Jan. 14, 1925: United States Patent Office wants sets, runs or single vols. of (1) Commissioners of Patents Decisions; (2) Patent Specification, library edition; (3) Official Gazette, U. S. Patent Office; (4) Annual indexes of Patents. Address Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C. F. M. Goodwin, Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

Wanted—A few copies in good condition of each of the following issues of the Library Journal, Circulation Dept., Feb. 1, 1925. Address Library Journal, Circulation Dept., 62 W. 45th St., New York.

Wanted—A copy of *Elementary English Review* for March, 1924. Address State Teachers' College Library, Valley City, N. Dak.

Wanted—A copy of the Second Annual Report (for the year 1900) of the Brooklyn Public Library. Address the Queens Borough Public Library, Jamaica, New York.

Wanted—Card Cabinet in mahogany, capacity 9 to 20 trays. Also flat top library desk in mahogany. Report prices and condition to Librarian, Memorial Hall, University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia.

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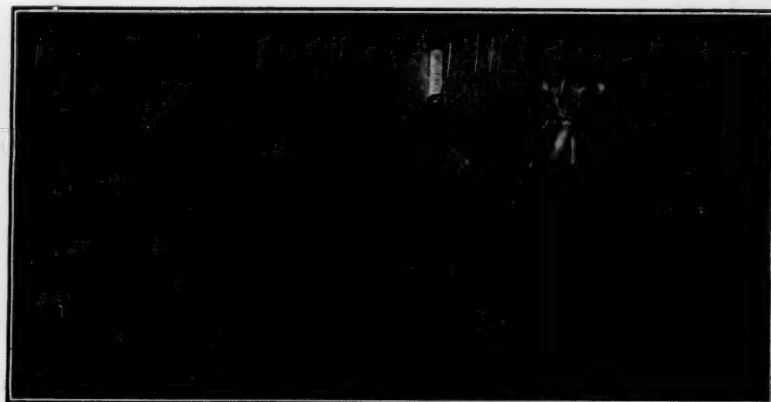
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